WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELY

VOL. IX NO 228 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1921		
26th November..	NARKUNDA*	16,118
3rd December.	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th "	MOREA	10,890
24th "	MANTUA*	10,902
31st "	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th Jan.	CHINA	7,952
14th "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st "	NALDERA*	15,825
28th "	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th Feb.	EGYPT†	7,941
11th "	DELTA	8,097
18th "	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th "	MOREA	8,983
4th March	MALWA*	10,890
11th "	KARMAL	10,941
18th "	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
25th "	CHINA	7,952

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA — * Through steamers from Australia.
EGYPT — Through Steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About		
28th November	NEVASA	9,071
11th December	NEURALIA	9,082
26th "	MERKARA	8,288
9th January	MASHOBRA*	8,288
30th "	"CANARA".*	6,012
6th February	"MADURA"	9,600
20th "	"DOMALA"	—
12th March	"NATIPARA.	8,182
20th "	"MANDALA	8,246

* Do not carry passengers

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		
30th December 1922	MALWA	Call at Colombo Freemantle Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
27th Jan.	NARKUNDA	
24th Feb.	MANTUA	
24th March	NALDERA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
28th Nov.	LHASA	Karachi via Kathiawar ports.
24th "	BARALA	Karachi and Persian Gulf.
25th "	LINGA	Karachi direct.
30th "	KAKOA	East & S. African ports, via Porbander

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
MALAY MARU	T. Saito	27th Nov.	10th Dec
SAIGON MARU	M. Sato	7th Dec	19th Dec.
INDUS MARU	G. Matsuzaki	11th Dec.	23rd Dec.
BURMA MARU	S Kobayashi	15th Dec	27th Dec
INDO MARU	T Fuseno	17th Dec	29th Dec

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Depar ture
Tosa Maru	N. Wada	5622	17th Nov.	27th Nov
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3847	16th Nov.	29th Dec
Wakasa Maru	S Iguda	6074	28th Nov	10th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y Yuhi	6791	8th Dec	20th Dec
Kaga Maru	H. Nojiri	5857	27th ,,	8th Jan.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay

BANKING

THE TATA
INDUSTRIAL BANK
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,58,73,525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... ,, 2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders ,, 5,31,11,467
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman; Board of Directors.
WE PROVIDE A
COMPLETE BANKING : SERVICE :
WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.
L.D.L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager:

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY)
HEAD OFFICE Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 3,89,800
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of s. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.
Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 70,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorised 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 20,13,801 15 2
Reserve Funds 15,80,351 15 10
Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 3,97,81,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL 60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2 59,76,150
HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,
LONDON, AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)
AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... Rs. 85,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ..... Rs. 85,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ..... Rs. 6,00,000
HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.
T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.
Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Rs.
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL 10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND 1,05,000
CONTINGENCY FUND 1,15,700
DIRECTORS:
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay	
Baghdad	Calcutta	
Bahrein	Colombo	
Basrah	Hillah	
Basrah City	Mosul	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,065,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martan, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
E. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
SHILOTRI BANK, BUILDING, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable, "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares. Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:— Phone 5305.
Post Box 22. KHOLSA AND CO
Manager.
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT!

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLSIHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 53,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.
24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.
WANTED
WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD
CALCUTTA.
Second Buinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.
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Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR
Manager
Bombay Branch
49, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay

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PROSPECT HOTEL.
PANCHGANI
Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

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THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD
HEAD OFFICE.
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This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C
803, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee, is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
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Insist on Having Only
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLET
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school masters and merchants, Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each tin 15 annas per gross, Red Re. 1-8 per gross
AGENTS WANTED.
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15-3, Lakshmi Dutt's Lane,
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

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Scientifically made at our Laboratory Absolutely pure and free from Spirit. Possesses Charming odour of freshly cut Red Rose Flowers, Highly recommended by Rajas, Mahars, &c. Price One dram Glass Stoppered Phial Rs. 2-6-0 per V. P. P.
S. PAUL & CO., *Perfumers*,
(Dept. B C.) 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers, Price As 12.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

No 8, Waterloo Mansion
Museum West, BOMBAY,
THE ONLY PLACE
IN INDIA WHERE
HYDROCELE
IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERT
CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed, Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment
Apply :— ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST
N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it—why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be Adduced

merica-India Export Import Co.
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street
BOMBAY NO. 2
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES
LAMPS, etc
Price on Application.

RAI SAHEB DR DASS'S SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE FREE
APPLY TO THE
SWASTHYA SADAYA PHARMACY
36/2, HARRISON Rd. CALCUTTA

TEL. WARSHIP
MOTOR OWNERS
Why? You pay more money when you get *Rower* 1920 Brand New 4 Cylinder @ Rs. 11,500.
A accessories are stocked and sold at lowest prices
BRITISH AUTOMOBILES
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Fresh Stock just Received

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CALCUTTA SARIS,	CHINA SILK COATS,	ZARI DUPATA.
MADURA SARIS,	,, ,, VESTS,	ZARI RUMALS,
KHADI SARIS,	SILK FROCKS,	ZARI LUGADIST.

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SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.
The Doctor is essential for your Health,
The Lawyer is essential for your person and property.
The Marchant is essential for your necessities in Life
Some Profession is essential for acquiring wealth and.
Above all a policy with us* is essential for you and your family.
*Because of our plans, our Terms, and especially
Our Special Benefits::—
For particulars of which, apply to
Branch Manager
THE GREAT EASTERN L. A. Co Ltd
50-52 CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

Fresh Stock of Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.
Large Reductions in Prices.
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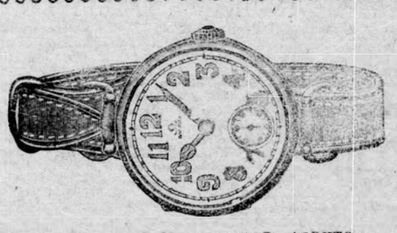
Million Boot S. S. Rs. 5-14 | Monsoon boot S. S. Rs. 5-14
SUTOR & Co.,
Wallace Street, opp. John Roberts & Co Fort,
and
Bhindi Bazar, near Nawab's Masjid.
Agents:—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, Bombay

Gents' Tailors & Outfitters
EST: 1909
Our tailoring department is under an Expert cutter and able workmen. Orders executed promptly and carefully.
Please Phone up 4008 for our representative
SWADESHI CLOTHS IN STOCK.
A. R. ABDURREHMAN & Co.
20, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
PHONE No. 4008.


OMEGA
STRAP WATCHES
Nickel case from Rs. 41
0·36 Silver ,, ,, 49
Square Shape ,, ,, 65
Gold 9 ct. Rs. 122
,, 14 ct. ,, 150
,, 18 ct. ,, 180
Luminous Dials Rs. 10 extra.
Obtainable Everywhere.
SOLE AGENTS—
ABRECHT & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, RANGOON.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—289, Hornby Road, Fort, Opp. Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd

THE
EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER Co.,
Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Estd. 1891)
Telephone No. 595. Telegrams:—"EASTLIGHT."
FUKUKAWA WIRES
Just unpacked Consignments of
Insulation Testing Sets, Heating Apparatus, Boilers, Toasters, Irons Heating Plates Watchman's Clocks Fancy Presentation Table Lamps Illumination Strips
Also Pumps, Motors, A.C. and D.C. Fans, etc.
Prices on Application.
SUPERIOR MAKE

Medicines prepared under the principles of Col, Sir Leonard Rogers, C. I. E., M D, B. S., F. R. C. S., I., M. S., and modified by us to suit Indian climate and temperament.
GUARANTEED SCIENTIFIC CURE FOR
Leucoderma and Leprosy
Leucoderma or White Skin does not easily change colour and the so-called unscientific oils and oils only aggravate and create new troubles. But Behar Chemical Works proudly declare that to-day they are able to place before the Public Scientific remedies after laborious provings and tremendous expenses—remedies that are non-irritant, non-mercurial i. e., totally harmless drugs producing no reaction. These remove rapidly the white patches by supplying natural pigments and expelling all impulities from the blood. Whatever the nature of the disease, hereditary, veneral poison or any other known and unknown source of infection, chronic or acute cases, all skin eruptions due to deficiency of colouring matter or mercurial poisoning—all cases are cured by our specifics both internal and external uses at Rs. 10 per set. Postage extra. Writes Mr. B. Sinha from Port Blair—The medicines for the white patches were used on my son and the patient got too much benefit from its effects and ultimately cured—a wonderful thing for the Leucoderma in the world which you are selling at such a cheap rate for the public. If it was sold at Rs. 50 instead of at Rs. 10 it would have been very cheap
Leprosy—whether Tuberoular, Nodular, Lepra Macull Anasthetica or Smooth Leprosy, mixed or para Leprosy—all the known varieties are promptly checked, and cured by our scientific remedies including internal medicines and external drugs (application, fumigation and bath) which cost Rs. 15 per full set. Detailed information in Literature sent free to all,
Behar Chemical Works, Mihijam, E. I. R.

ELECTA and GALCO
CELEBRATED

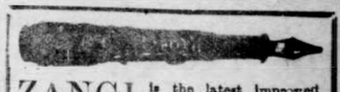
LEVER WATCHES
ARE THE BEST
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER
Electa Watch Factory Ltd.,
La Chaux-de-Founds Switzerland
Grand Prix Berne 1914
Obtainable from allthe best Watch makers in India and from the
AGENTS:— JULES FETTERLE
Rachel Lodge Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder BOMBAY.

Just arrived a Large Stock of
"CYLINDER HEAD GASKETS"

		Rs.	A.	P.	each
1.	Studbaker big six for 1918-19 20 models	6	0	0	,,
2.	"METZ" ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	4	4	0	,,
3.	Briscoe model 24 Exhaust plate	4	0	0	,,
4.	Hupmobile model 1918-19-20	5	8	0	,,
5.	Maxwell Four 1916-17-18-19-20 model 50.50	5	0	0	,,
6.	Buick Light 4E-35, 1917-18	4	4	0	,,
7.	Dodge "ALL MODELS"	5	0	0	,,
8.	Regal model D 1915	7	8	0	,,
9.	Grant monel "K"	5	12	0	,,
10.	Overland models 73-75	5	8	0	,,
11.	,, ,, 83-85	7	0	0	,,
12.	"Chevrolet" model 4-90	4	0	0	,,
13.	,, ,, One Truck Truck	4	0	0	,,
14.	Dixie Flyer Model H. S. 50	7	0	0	,,
15.	Scripps-Booth Four Model "G"	4	0	0	,,
16.	G. M. C. Truck	7	0	0	,,
17.	"Essex" 1919-20	7	0	0	,,
18.	Hudson super-six "All Models"	6	0	0	,,
19.	Oakland all Models	4	8	0	,,
20.	Nash Models 681, 1918-20	9	0	0	,,
21.	Oldmobile six model 37 1918-19-20	4	8	0	,,
22.	Scripps-Booth Lights Six Model 39, 1918-19-20	4	8	0	,,
23.	Fordson Tracer	6	0	0	,,

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,
Telegrams: "AUTOWORKS" New Queen's Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 2475.

KATOL
The Best Insecticide Ans. 14 per tin
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.
Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists


ZANGI is the latest improved fountain Pen. Pens sold in 1916 still work good. Parts always available. Idle or unsuitable pens impossible. *V. P. on 7 days Approval.* ZANGI Safety Screw Cap Rs. 6-4 propelling or Self-filling 7. Calendar Clip Ans. 8
ALL MAKES OF PENS REPAIRED
Factory Sales Co., No. 10 Darya Ganj, Delhi.

H. N. MISTRY Co.
Always large stock on hand of
White Carura Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Colour
English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.
Old Custom House Road,
Circle, BOMBAY,
Ful. Ald. SATSANG,
Tele. No. 5741.

It will pay and ever give you satisfaction to send in your Holiday Snaps for Developing, Printing, Enlarging, etc., Straight to:—
S. MAHADEO & SON,
WELLING HOUSE,
101, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
P. S.—Large stock of Field and Hand Cameras, Kodaks, and all Sundries to suit every purse always on view.

ABBE HAMON'S
20 WONDERFUL HERBAL CURES.
Positive cures for Chronic Diabetes Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Albuminuria, Bronchitis, Asthma Eczema, Paralysis, etc., etc., Very satisfactory results. Ask for descriptive booklet by Dr. Lois of the Faculty of Paris.
SOLE AGENTS:
PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1874.
Oriental
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
BOMBAY.
Offices AT Ajmer, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Bangalore, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Kuala Lumpur, Karachi, Lahore, Madras, Mandalay, Nagpur, Poona, Rangoon, Rawalpindi, Trivandrum

	Rs.
New Policies in 1920.....	1,64,34,700
Total Funds	5,50,00,000
Claims Paid	3,00,00,000
Annual Income	90,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY, LOW PREMIUMS, SIMPLE CONDITIONS, LARGE BONUSES.
For particulars apply to
R. Paterson Brown Manager,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Tele No. 4195 Tele. add. Kopti Co. Bombay
M. M. KOPTI AND CO.

LE. MARBLE & TANDUR POLISHED
TONE, MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS
48, 50 Customs House Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TURNERS for Iron Foundry, Apply KERRAWALLA FOUNDRY; Kalachowkee Road, Parel.
A R2032

INSURANCE CLERK—Wanted experienced man, with all round knowledge of Fire Insurance Business. Good terms will be offered to a competent man. Apply Box No. 7440, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2029

WANTED.—A SHORTHAND-TYPIST, strong in English, for the post of Assistant Correspondence Clerk. Apply with testimonials to M. B. MEHTA & CO., Post Box 252, Bombay.
A R2055

WANTED—An ASSISTANT MANAGER for a High Class European Restaurant. Apply with testimonials stating age, nationality and salary required with Board to Box No. 7435, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle'
A R2018

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS MARINE ENGINEER for a small Vessel doing coasting line. Apply enclosing copies of certificates and stating lowest salary required to Box No. 7441, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2033

WANTED Two NATIVE DECK OFFICERS for Daressalaam. Must have coastwise (Hometrade) Mate's Certificates. Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., Agents: Tanganyika Territory, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, Immediately.
A R2039

WANTED:—PAID CANDIDATES for the office of the Small Cause Court, Bombay. Prospects of permanent Government service. Must have passed the qualifying Government service tests. Apply to the REGISTRAR.
A R11432

WANTED—A HEAD EXPERIENCED BUTLER for a High Class Restaurant. Must be able to prepare Menus and manage everything. Apply with testimonials stating age nationality and salary required with Board to Box No. 7436, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2019

WANTED—VACANT PLOTS of land up to 700 square yards on Mount Pleasant Road, Napean Road, Little Gibb's Road, Pedar Road. Apply to Messrs. RAGHUNATH MUKUND & CO., 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
G R2017

WANTED—An experienced GENERAL CLERKS, having good knowledge of correspondence in English and Gujarati. Apply with testimonials stating salary required Box No. 7448, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2053

WANTED TO PURCHASE a well built HOUSE at Gamdevi Estate or similar Parsi locality. Price about Rs. 65,000. Write to Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI AND CO., 23, Medows Street.
G R2047

WANTED—An experienced CUTTER, (Gentleman's) for a tailoring establishment in U. P. under agresment for 3 years'. Good salary to a really capable hand. Apply sharp stating age, nationality, experience, etc. to Box No. 7442, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2035

WANTED—An INDIAN MEDICAL MAN, Government servant or a non-official, Musalman preferred, for the Post of Assistant Director to the Pilgrim Quarantine Station at Kamaran. Kamaran is in the Red Sea and is used as a Sanitary Station for pilgrims to the Hedjaz from the East. Pay Rs. 750 per mensem with free quarters and free passage on joining appointment. Candidate must possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom. Preference will be given to the holder of the D. P. H. The appointment which is non-pensionable in the case of a non-official will be for five years in the first instance. The person appointed as Assistant Director will be eligible to succeed to the post of Director (pay Rs. 1,000 per mensem) which will be vacant in 1923. Applications should be submitted at once to the DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE, Delhi, through the Director of Public Health of the applicant's province.
A 11437

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by an experienced Accountant, well up in Gujrati Accounts also Best reference. Reasonable salary expected. Please apply Box No. 7444, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2046

A respectably descended undergraduate with excellent references and clerical Experience and knowing Hindi, Marathi, Typing, Proof Reading, Motor Driving and little Gujrati, Urdu seeks NIGHT JOB any capacity. Apply Box No. 7443, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2045

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

CHAGLA MANSION—TO BELET—Newly built blocks and shops for Parsis and Europeans at Sussex Road, Byculla, Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA AND CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R1988A

TO LET—At Forjett Street, Tardeo, behind "Forjett Terrace", FLATS, consisting of hall, dining, four bedrooms with baths, electric lights and gas stoves. Rents moderate. Please apply M. BHARUCHA, Architect, 24, Churchgate Street.
C R1854

TO BE LET—GODOWNS pucca built at Ghorupdeo near Sewree, accommodation for about 1,500 [illegible] each. Excellent opportunity for traders and merchants. Apply to Mr. KESHAVJEE HIRJEE BHOJRAJ, at Kumbharwada 4th Lane.
C C11194

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1904

CHAGLA MAUZIL—TO BE LET—A spacious bungalow, GROUND FLOOR only, from 1st Dec., at Reynolds Road, Chil Bark Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & Co., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagea Villa, Dadar.
C R1988

TO LET—One large GODOWN, measuring 5,290 square feet, fit for a workshop or a small factory, attached to the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Limited, Fergusson Road, Lower Parel. Godown is situated at a 5 minutes' distance from Railway station. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER.
C C11186

SPACIOUS SHOP TO LET on tram line, Girgaon Road, complete with Electric light, water and W. C., suitable for Restaurant and stores. Rent, Rs. 300 monthly. Pugree extra. Write Mr. PANDIT, 222, Cherra Bazar.
C R2049

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor, and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BULDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1904A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—Two MOTOR GARAGES at Ruby House, Colaba Tram Terminus. Apply sharp R. A. DUBASH, care of Messrs. Cursetjee M. Sons, 54, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R 2624

TO LET—COTTAGE at Santa Cruz. For particulars of rent, etc., apply sharp to Box No. 7449, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2054

TO LET—FEW CHEAP GARAGES, one Workshop and godown available also Licensed Petrol Tank. Apply WATCHA BROS., Gaiwadi, Girgaon Road.
C R2034

HOTEL.

SANTA CRUZ HOSTEL—Opening 1st December. Healthy quiet and picturesque locality. Five minutes' walk from station. One room to each boarder. COMPLETE HOME COMFORTS. Apply MANAGER, SantaCruz.
E R2040

THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electric lift, lights etc. Terms moderate. Monthly boarders and families special charges. Apply MANAGER.

PROPERTIES WANTED

WANTED—VACANT PLOTS of land up to 700 square yards on Mount Pleasant Road, Napean Road, Little Gibb's Road, Pedar Road. Apply to Messrs. RAGHUNATH MUKUND & CO., 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
G R2017

WANTED TO PURCHASE a well built HOUSE at Gamdevi Estate or similar Parsi locality. Price about Rs. 65,000. Write to Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI AND CO., 23, Medows Street.
G R2047

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

BIG ESTATES FOR SALE Near Bombay. Correspond with M. G. D., Address: Ambawadi, Block D, Room No. 35, Girgaon, Bombay.
G R2028

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

WANTED—A decent light VICTORIA or MINIATURE BROUGHAM for hire for a month or two. Apply Box No 7447, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
J R2051

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

WANTED in sound condition 15 to 20 Horse Power OIL ENGINE, complete, in Bombay. Write with full particulars to Box No. 7445, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R2048

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—New or second-hand, STEAM ENGINE of 350 or 400 Horse-power, in first class order with suitable Boiler. Also A. C. Generator, rope-driven, 50 Phase, 400 Volts of about 160 KW. Reply with full particulars to W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.
K R11444

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., Imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S Bharucha (late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution): Fees Moderates. Enrolment Daily, Classes Morning and Evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay. Prospectus on Application.
M

FRENCH CLASS FOR BEGINNERS, Modern and practical methods, starting on 2nd December: Tuesdays and Fridays 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. Rs. 15 per month payable in advance or Rs. 65 for five months in advance. Apply in writing (or in person on the abovementioned days and hours) to the Secretary FRENCH INSTITUTE; BRUNO PELTIER Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
M C11407

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY on liberal payment, RACING PROGRAMMES of last Extra Meeting of Bombay Races held in 1918, 1919 and 1920 compiled by Commercial or Red Jacket. Apply to P. NUNES, Near Municipal Office, Thana.
P R2043

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN.—Great Dane. My 9 months old-bitch 2½ Feet high striped yellow and black, answering to name TAISSE has been STOLEN. A handsome reward will be given to anybody giving information to Post Box No. 263, Bombay.
PB R2044

FINANCIAL.

WELL known flourishing limited Concern wishes to raise a LOAN on debentures 8 per cent. Free of Income Tax to extend business. With buyers option repayable after 1 or 3 years. Only bonafide investers wanted. Offers to X.X. c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
B 1143

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PURE KHADDAR!—Shirtings, dhoties, coatings, sarees, etc. etc. Apply for price list TILAK SWADESHI VASTRALAYA, Guntur, (M.S.M.)
T R1900

SUITLENGTH of homespun Kashmir woollen tweed similar to Scotch or Irish in any shade 7½ yards by 54 inches Rs. 11 samples for 4 as. stamps. Best Tibetan wool extra thick rug 6 inch by 4 inch enabd. in floral or antique design Rs. 13. K. 'M. AND FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
T R1493

GLOBE'S TYYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington 10, Visible, 185, Brief fine ...	215
Remington 10, Rebuilt, 275, Brief	285
Oliver No. 9, Rebuilt, like new	215
Yost No. 15, little-used	175
Royal Visible Fiscap Size	125
Empire No. 2, Latest, Brief	135
7 lbs. Fox Portable with Case New	175

We repair All Makes of Typewriters. Ribbons, Carbons, etc.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4889.
T 8

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 110, 2 Colours, 125	140
Oliver 3, Rs. 115, Oliver 5	135
Sun, Visible, Back Spacer, little used,	125
Empire 2, latest, very bright,	160
Oliver 9, Rs. 200, Brief, 225, Policy,	250
Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used	225
Olived 9, Rs. 200, Brief, 225, Policy,	250
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 160, 5, 240, Rebuilt	260
Oliver 9, Brief, American Rebuilt,	260
Remington 10, Visible, 180, 225, Brief,	210
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 240, Policy,	290
Remington 10, Rem. Factory Rebuilt only,	300
Corona, New, 230, Underwood Portable	220

Best Quality Ribbons, Carb ons etc. Repairs.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road

PROFESSION.

NO KNIFE OR INJECTION

FOR all sorts of intricate and obstinate diseases where all other treatment failed viz. cancer, Pthisis, Gravels, Paralysis, Cataracts, etc. Consult.
Dr. H. K. GHOSE, M.B. (Home.), Homoeopathic Physician, 43, Dadiseth Agiari Street, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
Consultation Hours.—8 a.m. to 11 a.m., and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

WITH the object of giving our customers and the public an opportunity to take advantage of the present German Exchange our representative who has an experience of 30 years in running German lines has been sent to Hamberg, we undertake to do any business on a very reasonable commission.
THE BOMBAY EXPORT, IMPORT AND MFG. CO., LD., 7A, Fort Street, Bombay.
R2036

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 12, opposite G. I. P Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. In obstinate cases of skin diseases of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu.
C10866

REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that we have removed our Office from 88, Apollo Street to 107, GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, FORT.
All future communications should be addressed to
Wm. LAWS & CO., 107, Great Western Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
C11413

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

THE EIGHTY-FIRST (Ad-interim) DIVIDEND of this Company for the six months ended 30th September, 1921, at the rate of Rupees Seven Hundred per whole and Rupees Three Hundred and Fifty per half share will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, the 6th December, 1921, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (B.T.) to those shareholders whose names will be standing on the Register of the Company on the 1st December 1921.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 1st December, 1921, to WEDNESDAY, the 14th December, 1921, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO., Agents.
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
46, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 16th November, 1921.
C11421

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ONE hundred tons of Ghi are available for sale at Rs. 1-2-0 per pound. Offers for quantities of 5 tons and upwards should be addressed to:—
THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF Supplies and Transport, Poona District, POONA.
C11288

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE NEW STEAM NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that we are removing the office of the above company from 327, Hornby Road, Fort, to the 3rd floor, DARYA MAHAL, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2, from MONDAY, the 28th instant onwards.
MAZAGONWALLA & CO., Sec. Treasurers, and Agents.
C11440

NOTICE.

I, CLIVE GRAHAM MALCOLM CORKE, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have expressly forbidden my wife Dorothy Mildred Corke to contract for me or in my name or as my agent or in any way to pledge my credit and that she is in receipt of a sufficient allowance from me for the purpose of providing herself and my children now in her custody with all suitable necessaries and that I will not be responsible for her debts whensoever and howsoever incurred.
Dated this 25th day of November, 1921.
CLIVE G. M. CORKE.
Kamal Mansion, Colaba, Bombay.
C11445

INDIAN STEELS, LIMITED

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Members of the above Company, pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Chartered Bank Building", Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of November, 1921, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.).
Dated this 15th day of November, 1921.
By Order of the Board,
for Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Limited,
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS,
Managing Director,
Agents.
C11382

INDIAN STEELS, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 26th November, 1921, at 3-5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company situated at Chartered Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited statement of Receipts and payments up to November 5th, 1921.
(2) To confirm the appointment of Mr. M. S. Captain as an additional Director of the Company.
(3) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact other ordinary business.
By Order of the Board,
For Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Limited,
TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS,
Managing Director,
Agents.
Dated 15th day of November, 1921.
C11383

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

GERMAN REPARATION DYES.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE PRICES of the first and second allocations given in the Third Price List, dated 13th June, 1921, have been reduced.
A third allocation has now been received and a price list at reduced rates is under publication.
Meantime full particular may be obtained on application to
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON AND CO., Home Street, Bombay.
R. D. BELL, Director of Industries.
New Customs House, Bombay, 1st October, 1921.
C10982

BEST CROWN STAMP.
HIGH CLASS HOLLAND MADE.
COTTON BLANKETS.
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
White, Grey, Fawn Strawberry, Gray Blue, and Khaki Colors.
48 x 78 in. equal Re. 1-12-0 each.
48 x 90 in. equal Rs. 2-4-0 each.
RED BLANKETS.
48 x 78 in. equal Rs. 2-2-0 each.
48 x 90 in. equal Rs. 2-14-0 each.
COLORED BLANKETS
48 x 78 in. equal Rs. 2-10-0 each.
48 x 90 in. equal Rs. 3-8-0 each.
And a variety of other designs and shades to suit all purses.
HARJIVAN VALJI.
HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT.
17, Champa Gali, Post No. 3, BOMBAY.

TENDERS.

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S P, W, D.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of Staff Quarters for the various Departments at Asafabad, H. E. H. The Nizam's Dominions. The work amounts to Oosmania Sicca Rs. 1,03,000 (O. S. Rs. 116-10-8, Rs. 109 British Coins.) Payments of work done will be made at end of each Fasli month regularly after deduction of 10 per cent. for security deposit, which will be refunded after the completion of work. Plan and Estimate can be inspected at the Office of Messrs Mistri and Bhedwa, Civil Engineers and Architects Churchgate Street, Bombay, and where tender forms can also be had on payment of annas eight each. Tenders to be submitted before the 22nd December 1921 to the Undersigned, who does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. T. ANKLESARIA, Divisional Engineer, G. B., Adilabad.
15-11-21.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of providing sett-stone pavement on 9 in. cement concrete bedding along Frere Road northwards from Carnac Chowk, will be received up to 1 p.m. Building Street Nos. 623-627 case No. 16 December, 1921.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
S. K. RODDAN, Executive Engineer.
TA C11441

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1333 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.
Plaint presented and filed 23rd day of March, 1921.
Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V,rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
Messrs. SURNA DALAL and Co., a firm, carrying on business at Hornby Road, with the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
HARODU HASSAN, of Bombay Mahomadan inhabitant, a Sugar Merchant, now residing at Mauritius ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting:
Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—
The Plaintiffs claim from the defendants Rs. 3165-1-9 as per particulars annexed to the Plaintiff herein with the interest thereon and the costs of this suit.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 6th day of December, 1921, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final a disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 20th day of April, 1921.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR, for Ag. Prothonotary.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.
The 20th day of April, 1921.
Messrs. KANGA & SAYANI, Plaintiff's Attorney.
C11442

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 27TH NOVEMBER, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction on Sunday the 27th day of November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at No. 5, Connaught Mansions, opposite the Colaba Post Office, Middle Colaba very valuable made to order household furniture by known makers comprising sliding dining table, dining room chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble and plain top tables and teapoys, silk upholstered drawing room suites, upholstered Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, rich carpets, handsome engravings, flower vases and table ornaments, sweet toned cottage piano, gramophone with records, single and double bedsteads, handsome almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, reclining sofas, aviary with birds, electric ceiling and table fans, electric lamps, bath-room furniture, etc., etc.
English victoria horse and harness.
The property of Mrs. A. Press and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th November, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MARINE GLUE, GLASS GLOBES UNION, GABERDINE, BELTS, PRINTED ORGANDI RAZORS, ETC.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—
4 cases each containing four pieces colour.
31 cases glass globes.
40 cases Marine Glue.
1 case saffron sporting Belts mark 4339 M. A. W.
250 Doz. English Sheffield Razors.
On account and risk of Abdulkader A. Rehman:—
2 cases containing 64 pieces Union Gaberdine 54in in all about 1,593 yards, Mark V. Co. 9671 No. 1/3.
On account and risk of Mr. Alimohomed Adam.
2 cases each containing about 125 pieces Printed organdi 26" in all 10881 yards.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 6TH LANE.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Received in Suit No. 2870 of 1920 (Halimabai vs. Mirza Husain) and in pursuant to the consent Decree dated 29-8-1921 Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 15th December, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—
All that piece or parcel of the land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kamatipura 6th Street, out side the Fort of Bombay, the registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 3969, New No. 10595, old Survey No. 3541 and new Survey No. 6199 and containing by admeasurement 68 square yards and 49th of another square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Bombay Municipality under E Ward No. 1509 and Street No. 17 to 19 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the sweepers passage on or towards the South by the Kamatipura 6th Street on or towards the East by the property of Dhundas Vanjari and on or towards the West by the property of Khatijabai.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dharamsey Dadachanji and Co., Attorneys for N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.
Under instruction from N. H. Moos Esqr., the receiver in Suit No. 2970 of 1920 (Halimabai vs. Mirza Husein) and in pursuant to the Consent Decree, dated 29-8-1921 Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 15th December, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, the following:—
8 Gold Bangles plain and smaller ones.
6 Gold plated on silver and bigger ones.
1 Garland of gold putlies three in number.
1 Gold Vajeti (neck ornament).
1 Gold chain with 12 buttons.
13 Ear-ring (Gold).
2 Gold Ear ring with falee pearls.
2 Small Nose Rings pholies.
2 Gold Lalaeks (nose rings).
2 Gold Earring with chains.
2 Gold Ear rings with chains silver.
6 plain silver bangles.
2 Fancy bangles
15 Silver Rings.
1 Silver Hansli.
4 Silver Studs.
1 Silver Link.
10 Silver miscellaneous ornaments.
6 Imitation stones.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 29th November 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo opposite to Beramji Jijibhoy Hall valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, glass and crockery, dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumb waiters, corner cabinets, chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich carpets, table ornaments, teapoys, marble top tables, glass door book cases, writing tables, card tables bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, meat safes, soil linen baskets, verandah furniture, utensils, etc., etc...
The property of a Gentleman.
The above is on view.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 26th November 1921.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE of High Class Furniture by Devji Canji and by well-known makers, Dining Table, Full-sized Sideboard, 1 Cottage Piano by Rose and Co., Crockery, and Glassware, etc., etc.
On SUNDAY, the 27th November, 1921, at 125, Frere Road, opp. the G. P. O., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., are instructed by Mirza Mahomed Hassan Kazerani, Esq., to sell by Public Auction at very rich furniture, comprising of Dining Table, Dining Room Chairs, Sideboard and Dinner Waggon, Silk Tapestry lined Drawing Room Suite, Tea Tables, Drawing Room Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs, Folding Screen, Jardiniers, Fancy Writing Tables and Revolving Book Stands, Cottage Piano by Rose and Co. Gramophone with Records, Glass Door Show Cases, Rich Persian Carpets, Hatstand Teapoys, Seasoned Wood Almirahs, Clothes Presses, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Iron and Wooden Single and Double Bedsteads and Marble Top Washing Tables, Rich Glassware, Crockeryware, and Platedware, Water Boilers and Cooking Utensils, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Decent Household Furniture by well-known makers, Dining Table, Full-sized Sideboard, Crockery, Glassware, Platedware, Cooking Utensils, etc., etc.
On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at Gobhai House, Rebsch Street, Byculla, near Byculla Club, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture, comprising of Dining Table, Dining Room Chairs, Sideboards and Dining Waggon Tea Tables, Drawing Room Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs, Folding Screen, Jardiniers, Fancy Writing Tables and Revolving Book Stands, Silver Show Cases, Ornaments and Pictures, Hat-stand, Teapoys, Folding Screen, File Cabinet, Ice Box, Seasoned Wood Almirahs, Clothe Presses, Dressing Chest of Drawers, and Marble Top Washing Tables, Glassware, Crockeryware, and Platedware, Cooking Utensils, etc.
The property was in use of A. J. Davidson, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.
MISTRY and CO., Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th November, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS METHA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

OF INTEREST TO HOSIERY MERCHANTS BOOT MERCHANTS AND CAP MERCHANTS

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 26th inst., 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows St., Fort by order of Mr. Bhawanji P. Master of Karachi and on account and at the risk of Bombay Agents concerned:—

24 cases American and English ready made Shirts, English woollen silk and cotton socks and stockings, superior American undershirts, Gent's and Ladies' brown and black boots by Gaint Bros. of London, real English woollen sweaters, superior black canning cloth and coloured fur for caps, etc.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 11 TONS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY SATURDAY the 26th inst. at 4 p.m. Messrs MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., at their yard, close to burning ground at Darukhana and on account and at the risk of Seth Vally Mahomed Jusuf.

About 9 tons teak scantlings 6' and up 3" x 2" G. S. R. S.

About 2 tons teak scantlings 6' and up 1¼" x 2¼", 2¼", x 1½", and 2". x 2' G. S. Green Paint.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly Co., and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Rly. Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of rice, bags of jawari, bags of wheat, bags of linseeds, bags of orid, bags of dry chillies, bags of oil cakes, bags of sweeping grain, bags of grain, bags of dall, bags of toor, cases of brushes, case of loks, bags of dry cocoanuts, bales of F. P. cotton, wooden planks, case of bolts and nuts bdles of forms, bdles of gunny bags, empty wooden cases, bags of betalnuts, iron hand carts, bale of C. P. goods, bdles of coir matting, case of medicines, cask of grease, empty iron drums, case of acid, empty cylinders, bdles of jogree, bags of barn and bags of sugar, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharf age will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES ITALIANS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs, MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort on account and at the risk of the undermentioned property

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser at the Auction Sale of 11-11-1921 Seth Narsidas Keshavlal of Ganesh Chawl.

4 cases Italians.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 PACKAGES JAPANESE FLANNELS, STRIPED VOILA FLANNELS, PRINTS, AND CHECKS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs, MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Abdulla Allarakhia and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Abdul Rehman Arab according to contract of Hartak Sud 1.

25 cases Japanese Flannels white cream.

Also by order of the concerned:—

2 Bales each 40 pcs. striped Voila Flannels 28 inches 40/45 yds.

5 Bales each 60 pcs. Prints 40 inches 30 yds.

3 cases each 70 pcs. striped checks 24 inches 15 yds

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No 521.

THE AUCTION SALE OF AN INSOLVENT MAXWELL MOTOR CAR, No. 6026.

By the order of B. N. Lang Esqr., Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Bhimji Naranji Dalal an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following Motor Car:—

One Maxwell Motor Car. No. 6026, Touring Body, 5 seaters.

THE AUCTION SALE of 5 Bales A.G.L. White Copying folded long folio Papers and 8 cases Letter Copying Books.

By the order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Bhaidas P. Dalal and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 5th December, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Room No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

5 bales each of 50 reams 18 by 22, 500 white copying folded long folio reference 668 A G.L. bales marked P. S.-5731. No. 30-34.

8 cases containing 1,000 Letter Copying Books 500 leaves, 2 letter index, ½ bound cexine curved books, "Letter Books," superior, cases marked B.P.D.1-8, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th November 1921.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4983.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, MESSRS. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November 1921, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 622-627 case No. 16 Doongri Street.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS for removal of Building to the north of the National Bank of India Ld., Esplanade Road, opposite the Paper Currency Bank.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gregson, Blatley and King, Architects and Surveyors for the National Bank of India, Ld., Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 5th December, 1921, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the premises, the materials for removal of the above mentioned Building.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th November, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone, No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 91 PERSIAN CARPETS.

On MONDAY, the 28th November 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned.

91 Galichas (Persian Carpets.)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th Nov. 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION:

BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN

Grand Change of Programme

Short stay.

Two Shows Daily

1st at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) 2nd 9-30 p.m. (S. T.)

T. G. SHELLAR, *Proprieeor* B. G. SATHE, *Manager.*

Miss JANKIBAI

ALIAS

CHHAPAN CHHURI

THE RENOWNED SONGSTRESS OF ALLAHABAD.

Popular in palaces and public in India will give her two

MUSICAL CONCERTS.

at

BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE

TARDEO

MONDAY 28th November 21 At 9-30 p. m.

AND

TUESDAY 29th Nove. 21 at: 9-30 P. m.

Prices:—Rs. 10, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.

PLAN AT THE THEATRE.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present To-Night and this Week

a Splendid Goldwyn Photo-drama

"ONE OF THE FINEST"
"ONE OF THE FINEST"
"ONE OF THE FINEST"

Featuring the Popular Star

TOM MOORE
TOM MOORE
TOM MOORE

The star's superb horsemanship in the park scenes contrasts splendidly with his frolics shared with the child who divides honors with him thr ughout the play, and the brilliant settings and environment of high society only make the simplicity of the policeman-hero's home life all the more appealing. Altogether, "Tom Moore" in "One of the Finest" has a production worthy of himself and the standard of Goldwyn

"ONE OF THE FINEST"

Cupid at the bat!

The Pride of the force Arrests Dan Cupid.

The story of a traffic cop and a love burglar.

The story of a traffic cop and a girl with money.

"ONE OF THE FINEST"

The pride of the force arres's Dan Cupid.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Five shows To-day and To-morrow at 3-30; 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 P. m. (S T.)

WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY at; 6-30
TO-MORROW at: 9-45
BREEZY and VERSATILE
HALE HAMILTON
HALE HAMILTON
in
"THE FOUR FLUSHER"
"THE FOUR FLUSHER"
"THE FOUR FLUSHER"

In which a Young man's bluff is called but he wins high stakes just the same.

From the Original Story by Izola Forrester and Mann Page.

This film teaches what it costs to put on appearances.

THE EXCELSIOR

H. B. WARING Co.,

To-day Saturday Nov. 26th at 9-30 p.m.

Herbert Henry Dareis's Delightful Comedy

"Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace"

Plan at S. ROSE & Co., upto 1 p.m. to-day,

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

at 4-30, 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.

ANITA STEWART

IN

"The Yellow Typhoon."

THE EMPRESS.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.

"THE DREAM CHEATER"
"THE DREAM CHEATER"
"THE DREAM CHEATER"

The Struggle of a Young writer left almost destitute by his father's death who left his country to better his prospects. How he fell into the trap of fiends, and in love with a charming young widow, who eventually cast him aside. How he commanded anything he wished with a magic skin, which shrunk each time a wish was fulfilled and ultimately won the hand of this charming widow.

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!

Messrs. K. A. Shetna & Co. present

Oriental Film Mfg. Co. Ltd's Super-production.

Shakuntala
Shakuntala
Shakuntala

The Moat celebrated and universally loved drama of "KALIDAS" the Shakespeare of Hindustan, revealing the customs, religious rites and daily life of our Ancestors of the Age when America was unborn and Europe was in the mother's cradle,

featuring Two celebrated Actresses

MISS DOROTHY KINGDON

and

MISS GOHARJAN

of Calcutta fame.

Don't miss this rare treeat.

at the

VENUS CINEMA.
VENUS CINEMA.
VENUS CINEMA.

Oppst. The Goods Yard—BYCULLA—Tram Line

Times and Rates as Usual

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT
A Pathe serial
RUTH ROLAND
in
"THE AVENGING ARROW"

A swift lightning-speed serial of the West A drama of a fearless and brave American girl. She rides like a demon and fights like a tigress.

SECOND WEEK THREE EPISODES

Episode 3rd The han of Treachery.
" 4th A life in jeopardy.
" 5th The message Stone.
Pathe Gazette Latest News
PRINCE PISTACHIO
Boland comic.

TIME—Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m, Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

Price as Usual

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS

ONE WEEK MORE

at the special and repeated requests of our numerous patrons of the Globe!

A DRAMA OF ROYAL SPLENDOUR AND KINGLY POMP!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present

TO-NIGHT—AND THIS WEEK

A Splendid Indian Super-Production.

"GOPICHAND"
"GOPICHAND"
"GOPICHAND"
"GOPICHAND"
"GOPICHAND"

See the ancient splendour and rega pomp of the Durbar of King Gopichand! A superb moral drama, showing the strange way in which the chastity of a lady of rank was proved.

Five Shows To-day and To-morrow at 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10 p.m. S. T.

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

THE CELEBRATED
Bengal Sweets
AND
Confectionery
IN BOMBAY

Special Rabri (Basuti) Rasogolla, Rajbhog, and Sandesh of Varieties.

FOR RIGHT ROYAL TASTE

Many other choicest and palatable varieties.

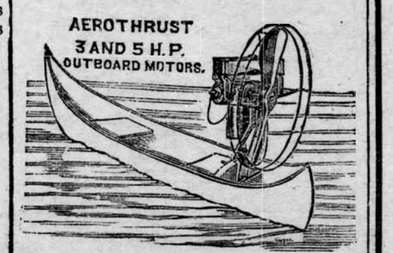
No fresh recommendation needed.

Catering undertaken for Evening Parties, At Homes, Dinners, Weddings etc.

We guarantee purity and freshness at moderate price.

THE
Bengal Sweet-Meat Emporium.
63, Sandhurst Road,
Opp. Parekh's Hospital, BOMBAY.

AEROTHRUST
Centrifugal Pumps.
DELIVERY FROM STOCK.



Aerothrust Kerosine Oil 3 and 5 H.-P. Motor Engines, Direct connected 2 ins. and 3 ins. Centrifugal pumping sets, Electric Lighting Sets, Out Board Motors and Binder Engines.

SOLE AGENTS,
S. Navalkar & Sons.,
316, Princess Street, BOMBAY, 2.
Telegrams: "UTTAMSHETI," Bombay

CONSUMPTION

REV. G. R. WALTERS

COMING TO BOMBAY.

DYING GIRL CURED

Mr. Cumberledge, Ajmer, writes 17, Nov.

"Your treatment completely cured my daughter. Her case was pronounced in curable and hopeless by one of the Doctors here."

MANY SIMILAR CURES.

Write for free interview to

LUCKNOW.

THE ALEXANDRA CINEMA

At the request of our patrons who were not able to see this fine photo-play last week, we repeat

BURNT WINGS

All the powerful appeal of Bayard Veiller's great stage success "The Primrose Path" is Brought out in its screen adaptation.

BURNT WINGS

Featuring Frank Mayo, Josephine Hill and Betty Blythe

BURNT WINGS

A HEART THROB PHOTO-DRAMA

Her husband was sick. He needed food and medicine. They were penniless But there is always money for a pretty girl in Paris. Was she justified judge for your self. in

BURNT WINGS

Shows at 15. 7, 8-45 and 10-30

THE ALEXANDRA CINEMA

BELLASIS ROAD
A FEW PACES FROM
THE PARSI STATUE
BOMBAY.

Bombay's "Newest Star"

THAT DAZZLING
AMAZING
ALLURING
BEWITCHIN

"STAR"

WILL SHORTLY SHINE

IN ALL ITS BEAUTY AND SPLENDOUR

AT THE

New Imperial Theatre

AT TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD,

AS

THE "STAR" CINEMA.

IT WILL BE A BOMBAY'S BEAUTY
FAMILIES' FAVOURITE RENDEZVOUS
AND A CENTRE OF CINEMA—LOVING PUBLIC.

WATCH FOR THE GRAND OPENING NIGHT
AND THE GRAND OPENING PRODUCTION.

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM, TRAM TERMINUS

MIRABAI

The Kohinoor Photo-Drama.

An episode from the history Mewar in Rajputana. The life story of one of the greatest devotee of Sree Krishna the immortal postess of India, whose songs are in every body's mouth from Kashmir to cape Komorin.

MIRABAI

A historical photo drama depictings cences of love intrigue crime and Mira'ss tubborn fight against unrighteousness.

replete with Brilliant Photographic Effect.

Shows at:—5-15; 7, 8-45, and 10-30

POPULAR PRICES.

COMING COMING

CHANDRAHAS

A mythogical Marvel by

KOHINOOR FILM CO.

Telegrams:—CHEMICOLOR, BOMBAY. *Telephone* 3642 & 2331, BOMBA.

K. H. KABBUR & Co.,
(K. H. KABBUR)

COLOURS CHEMICALS—MILLSTORES

156, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

also at

LONDON—ALEXANDRIA—PARIS—MILAN.
MADRAS—CALCUTTA—DELHI—MADURA, etc.

Aniline, Alizarinearine, Indanthrine and Algol-Colours, also heavy Chemicals Dyeing, Printing, leather, paper and other works.

The following Consignments just received:—

SULPHUR BLACK
CONGORED
RHODAMINE
ORANGE II
DIRECT YELLOW

Indanthrine BLUE RS (double paste)
Indanthrine BLUE G. C. D. (Single and double paste)
Indanthrine YELLOW G. T.
Idanthrine Red VIOLET RRN
ALGOL-RED, BLUE PINK, etc.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM

Liverpool, 22nd Nov. 1921.

	Sales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	Nil
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot.	11 34
Sakels	20 75
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan.	17 52
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) March	17 49
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) May	17 49
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	16 05
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	16 74

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 22nd Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price.
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	10 71
Feb.	—
Mar	10 65
April	—
May	10 66
June	—
July	10 51
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	9 98

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 22nd Nov. 1911.

Months	To-day's price
November	11 05
December	11 00
January	10 95
February	10 89
March	10 83
April	10 78
May	10 73
June	10 67
July	10 63
August	10 50
September	10 26
Oct.	10 07

Tone :—Firm.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 22nd Nov. 1921.

Months	To-day's price
Nov.	19 40
Dec.	19 80
Jan.	19 65
February	19 75
March	19 90
April	19 95
May	20 00
June	20 00
July	20 05

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Manchester increased cloth enquiry,
Yarns :—Improved demand.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 22nd Nov. 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	7 65
" " Fully Good	8 15
" " Fine	8 40
M. G. N. I Ooomra, Good	8 50
" " Fully Good	9 00
" " Fine	9 50
M. G. Broach, Good	9 80
" " Fully Good	9 30
" " Fine	9 80
M. G. Scinde, Good,	7 85
" " Fully Good	8 05
" " Fine	8 30

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 22nd Nov. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	41,000
" Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" " to Continent	10,000
Futures at New York Jan.	17 85
" " " Mar.	17 76
" " " May	17 55
" " " July	17 15
Spot Cotton at New York	18 40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17 50
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	17 43
" " " May.	17 16
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 13/16
Demand Bills	—
Silver commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	67 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, 24th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. Jan. Mar:	11 62
May	11 42
July	11 29

London, 24th Nov. 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/4 Unsettled
Bar Gold	£ 5/2/11 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	38 1/8 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, 22nd Nov. 1921.

Rentes 3 p/c.	54 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	38
" 2 months hence	37 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—Continental selling. Uncertain.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	3 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c since 3rd instant.	

London, 23rd Nov. 1921.

Rentes 3 %	54 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	38 1/2
" 2 months hence	38 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver :—China buying. Very steady.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	3 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd instant.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 24th Nov. 1920.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 1/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 1/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 7/8
" " " 6 "	5 1/4
Rentes 5 per cent.	34 1/2

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	159 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov.-Dec Selle	4/136
Tone Steady.	
SAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot Net	
Dec. Buyers Value	26/3
" Months Jan.-April Buyers Value	26/9

New York, 24th Nov. 1921.

Demand Bills	—

EXCHANGE.

London, 24th Nov. 1921.

On London in Paris	56 95
In Germany	1 135 00
In Italy	97 55

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 04
Christiania	28 08
Amsterdam	11 18
Switzerland	21 07

Liverpool, 24th Nov. 1921.

Mid. American Cotton Spot	12 18
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakells	21 50

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 22nd Nov. 1921.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	48
BARIL WHEAT 62 1-2 lbs.—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	48/6
KARACHI BARLEY Jan.-Feb. Sellers	49
Tone:—Firmer.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15
Hongkong	£ 97
National	£ 37 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal
RAPESEED, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
TONE OF RAPESEED :—Small.	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Nominal	£ 17
TONE OF LINSEED :—Slow.	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sond delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers steady	£ 9
TORIA PAPESEED Nov.-Dec. firmer Paid Buyers	£ 17 1/4
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. Sellers steadier	£ 15 3/4
" " Nov. Paid	£ 15 1/4
Tone :—Higher prices asked.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 66 13/16
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	£ 3 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960/90	£ 73 1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 79 1/2
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 88
Consols 2 1/2 %	49
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	39
Indian Stocks 3 1/2 % Sterling Loan	56 1 2
Government Securities 3 %	48 3/4
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	£ 103 5/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan	14 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	11
Tone :—Firm.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	19

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	19/6
" " Jan.-Mar Sellers	20
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	20/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	20/9
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	21
Tone :—	

London, 23rd Nov. 1921.

WHEAT.

BARLETTA RUSSO—62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	48
BARIL WHEAT—62 1/2 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Sellers	48/6
KARACHI BARLEY—Jan.-Feb. Sellers	49
Tone :—	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15
Hongkong	£ 97
National	£ 37 1/2

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold	Nominal
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs.	Nominal
TONE OF RAPESEED :—Small.	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Nominal. Firm	£ 17 3/4
TONE OF LINSEED :—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£ 9
TORIA RAPESEED :—Nov.-Dec. Value. Tending dearer	£ 17 1/2
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£ 16 1/4
" " Nov. Paid	£ 15 1/4
Tone :—Firm.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 66 13/16
Copper Braziers	£ 94
Yellow Metal	£ 3 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 73
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 79 3/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 88
Consols 2 1/2 %	49
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	39
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	56 1/4
Govt. Securities 3%	48 1/2
Indian Loan 7 p/c.	£ 103 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan.	14 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	10 7/8
Tone :—Very steady.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	19

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F. Calcutta Dec. Sellers	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Dec. Sellers	19/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec. Sellers	20/6
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	21
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Dec. Sellers	20/9
" " Jan.-Mar. Sellers	21
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Nov. 25.

The Marwadi bazar today opened in the morning, for Fully Good M G Broach April/May at Rs. 458 and gradually went up to Rs. 463 it again declined to Rs. 458, which was the rate at 3 p.m. The bazar finally closed at.

For Oomra December/January the prices opened at Rs. 398 and for March at Rs. 396 both the prices went up to 405 and remained at Rs. 400 at 3 p.m.

The rates for Bengal December/January opened at Rs 320 and remained at Rs. 316.

At Colaba there was a fair demand in ready from Japan shippers for old and new cotton, so the market was steady though the local buyers were quiet at that time.

MONEY MARKET.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Bombay, 25th Nov. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	460
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	320
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	404
Do. March	404

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 25th Nov. 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May	458
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	314
Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan.	402
Do. March	401

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market has remained quiet during the past week, the earlier part of which was marked by a total absence of demand owing to the disturbances in the city. Clearances were stopped and payments were suspended for the time being. But as soon as the excitement subsided and quiet was restored, some retail demand was noticeable, and the sellers did their best to meet with the same even by giving concessions in the current rates. The marriage season amongst the Hindoos having commenced, better inquiry is being anticipated by some of the dealers. The buyers in upcountry districts have been sitting tight and are watching the developments and consequently there has been a total absence of wholesale demand since the 'Divali.' This has caused the merchants considerable anxiety and has brought about a reduction in the ruling rates of some of the standard cloths. Great difficulty is being experienced by the merchants and the importing firms in financing their heavy stocks, but with patience and forbearance the situation might have eased down a good deal, but for the drop in the rate of exchange which has gone down beyond all expectation. It is feared that if the importing firms will fix the exchange of the outstanding bills at the rate ruling at the end of December, the merchants who have given written undertaking to abide by the same, will have to suffer very heavy losses. Many dealers have not taken the opportunity of fixing the exchange when it touched 1/52 d and now it is nearly two pence less and when all remittances will be sent together it may reach a still lower figure.

The sister markets of Delhi and Calcutta have been very quiet, and it is reported that about fifty per cent. of the wholesale dealers in piecegoods have signed a pledge not to place orders for foreign cloth nor buy them from Bengal or Bombay for the next six months. The Karachi market has also been dull.

In the local market values of Grey Shirtings have remained steady with limited inquiry. Drills and Jaconets have been easier. White Shirtings have shown a declining tendency. Nainsooks have remained steady, but White Mulls have been easier by four annas per piece. Swadeshi Mulls have been in better request and are selling well.

The Manchester Market has been quiet with little doing. Fresh business has been at a standstill. The absence of orders has caused depression in Lancashire cotton industry and there is talk of adopting organised short time in the spinning mills by running them four days weekly instead of five and a half days.

The quptations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

GREY SHIRTINGS—	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. as. p.
Rallı's Fari No. 2000	39×37½/8		16 0 0
" 100000	45× "		15 8 0
" No. 33000	45× "		17 8 0
" " 2809	37× "		14 0 0
Graham's No. 2780	39× "		15 8 0
" Yellow Horse	43×39		
" No. 2319,	44×36½		
Dewhurst BBB	38×38½		23 8 0
" BB	39×38 3/2		20 0 0
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44×36		
" No. 1500	39×37½/36		15 0 0
" No. 5600	38×37½/36		
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37½/36		
" " 4462	41×		
" " 1566	33×37½		
Forbes	38×37½/36		
Lyon's Shunker	39× "		
GREY DRILLS—			
Pepperell's Dragon	29×40		22 8 0
Ralli's Muajid No. 425	28×40		16 0 0
Mitaul's Elephant	29×40		21 8 0
GREY JACONETS			
Ralli's No. 18	45×22		10 14 0
" " 18	40×22		9 12 0
" " 138	40×22		8 4 0
" " 686	44×22		10 4 0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—			
Liepman's No. 1500	32×42		23 4 0
H.B.T.C. 40000	3640×		33 0 0
Ralli's No. 9889	33×40		22 0 0
Forbes' K·B. 100	3 ×40		
" 151	33×40		22 8 0
WHITE MULLS—			
Ralli's No. 6	41×19		
" No. 60	46×18		
" No 600	51×19		12 12 0
" No. 6000	36×19		
" No. 88	28×20		11 8 0
" No. 1270	37×18		4 12 0
" No. 818	39×20		10 12 0
" No. 1440	54×20		7 0 0
" No. 5352	60×20		14 0 0
" No. 2755	60×20		15 8 0
" No. 1702	53×20		12 10 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	37×18		4 12 0
" No. 119	37×18		
" No. 229	42×18		
" No. 339	47×18		
" 1K/4s 35",44",49"	54"×18		7 0 0
" No. 95	58×20		11 8 0
" No. 15	40×18		
" No. 875	45×18		
" No. 975	50×18		
" No. 615	"		9 0 0
Graham's "Baloon	58×20		11 8 0
" No. 142	34×19		11 0 0
" No. 850	36×18		11 0 0
Greaves's No. 5060	27×18		4 10 0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—			
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27×18		5 4 0
" Nos. 61/81	"		5 2 0
" Nos. 1900	"		4 8 0
" Nos. 39620 T.B.	36×22		8 12 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28×18		
" 95950/97970			
" Saraswati	38×18		
" Tipoo W/WWW	34×18		6 8 0
" No. 50000	"		7 0 0
" Nos. 33340/33380/33360	"		7 8 0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5856/6767	26×18		4 10 0
Greaves Nos. 30000/50000			
" No. 8000 T.B.	38×22		8 10 0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520 S. W. & Co's Nos. 5899/5822 "Motor Car"	26×18		4 10 0
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ	"		4 10 0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

We have to report a better market during the week with good demand and strong advices from Java and Mauritius and with more enquiry prices for ready sugars have been advanced by nearly twelve annas per cwt all round.

Forward positions were also in good demand and fair quantity of White Javas changed hands amongst dealers for December shipment at Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 15 per cwt Free Bombay Harbour. Importers are buyers at lower rates and sellers have withdrawn.

Karachi and Calcutta markets remain steady with little business doing.

Java market keeps strong with good business doing and prices for Whites have gone up to 13 gilders F O B. Home and American markets remain steady with little business doing.

Mauritius report a strong market and about 5,000 tons of crystals have been sold by Syndicate at Rs. 13-8-0 to Rs. 14-4-0 C I F Bombay. A fair business has been done in our market for January arrival at Rs. 14-8-0 Free Bombay Harbour.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks :—

T M O Rs 19-14-0 19s F B Harbour stocks 225,000 bags.

Brown Rs 17-12-0 equals 16s F B Harbour stocks 3,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs 19-10-0 F B Harbour stocks 105,000 bags.

Arrivals—

S S Chinkoa with 45,000 bags Java sugar.
S S Homefield with 63,000 bags Java sugar.
S S Lorestan with 25,000 bags Mauritius sugar.

COLOUR-MARKET.

Nov. 25.

The demand in the market has improved specially in Directs. Congo-Red had fair mofussil inquiry good many parcels despatched at the ruling rates. Benzo-Purpurine and Delta Purpurine met with to good demand. Magenta Crystals had healthy demand and Zundo changed hands between Rs. 13/14 per lb. Alizarine has gained some strength and some business passed at Rs. 140/150 per cwt. Nigrosene Crystals and Hemetine Crystals are not in demand. Fast Red Madrasi had some good business. The tone is steady and there no immediate prospects of further fall.

Quotations :—
Alizarine 20 per cent Rs 150 per cwt
Congo-Red Rs 3/4/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 13/14 per lb
Benzo-Purpurine 4B Rs 4/8/0 per lb
Delta Purpurine 5B Rs 5/8/0 per lb
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 3/4/0 per lb
Hemetine Crystals Rs 1/12/0 per lb
Methyl Violet Rs 7/8/0 per lb
Malachite Green Rs 9 per lb
Sulpher Black Rs 2/8/0 to 2/12/0 per lb

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Nov 25

As reported last time the market generally has become steady and in certain important Chemicals it has advanced. Bicromate of Potash and Bicromate of Soda are in good demand and their values have advanced by Rs. 5/7 per cwt. Aniline-Salt is also in good demand though the sales have been effected at annas 12 per lb, there are probabilities that its prices will have an upward tendency. Zinc-Chloride met with fair inquiries but it is ruling easy. Magnetium-Chloride German which was ruling very easy last fortnight has gained some strength and some business passed. Farina, Sago and other starches meet with good demand; however the prices have decreased as big stocks have arrived. The tone on the whole is healthy.

Quotations :—
Sodium Sulphide U A Rs 26 per cwt.
Sodium-Sulphide Jap. Rs. 20 per cwt.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 25 per cwt
Magnetium Chloride Rs 8/4/0 per cwt
Caustic-Soda Rs. 33 per cwt
Potash Chlorate Rs. 0/5/6 per lb.
Bicromate-Potash Rs. 55 per cwt
Bicromate Soda Rs 50 per cwt
Aniline-Salt Rs 0/12/0 per lb.
Antimony-Salt Rs 1/4/0 per lb.
Farina K Rs 23/8/0 per cwt
Sago Flour Rs 13/8/0 per cwt
Rice Starch Rs 32 per cwt
Maitz Starch Rs 23 per cwt
Wheat Starch Rs 18 per cwt

MILL STORES.

No important fluctuations are to be reported. All round the market is not lively. Healds have to report some transactions at Rs. 3/2/0 per 800 eyes. Reeds are not in good demand and the fresh stuff does not fetch proper prices as the old stocks are offered cheaper. Bobbins remain almost quiet excepting some few transaction in Ring-Rabbeth and Weft-Pirns. Bandings are not in demand. Kennyan Ropes changed hands among the merchants at Rs. 2/3/0 per lb. Fillets are not in demand. Miscellaneous section had some good inquiries.

Quotations :—
Healds Rs 3/4/0 per 800 eyes
Reeds Rs 0/4/9 per 100 dents
Bandings Rs 1/6/0 per lb.
Cotton Ropes K Rs 2/3/0 to 2/6/0 per lb
Elestic Healds Rs 30 per 1,000
Card Cans Rs 6 per each
Sizing Flannel K Rs 7 per yard
Sizing-Flannel 66" Rs. 7/8/0 per yard.
Roller Cloth K Rs. 12 per yard
Roller Cloth 16 oz.
Ring Rabbeth Jap Rs 13 per gross
Conicle Pirn 5" Rs. 8 per gross
Slubbing Bobbins Rs 40 per gross

LOCAL MARKET.

In sympathy with better advisers from home-markets, our local market shows a good advance, and at the present level we advise selling as we expect a setback in both the markets, as the advances in the markets too rapid.

F. G. Broach of May, 1922 opened in the Bazar at Rs. 433 on 18 Nov. last, advanced to Rs. 449 on the same day, dropped to Rs. 426 on the 22nd again advanced to Re. 471 on the 24th and finally closed at Rs. 466 on the above evening at Colaba.

Fine Oomra December-January, 1922 opened in the Bazar at Rs. 382 on the 18th, advanced to Rs. 391 on the same day, dropped to Rs. 370 on the 22nd again advanced to Rs. 413/14 on the 24th and closed yesterday evening at Colaba at Rs. 408.

HOME MARKET.

A substantial advance has taken place in the home-markets during the week under review owing to somewhat improved trade demand and politics. Think advance too rapid and advise for to take advantage of it as we expect set-back easily. We are ultimately bullish. The following are the changes in the Home markets during the week.

Liverpool Spot	1921	10.82	12.04	122
New York Spot	1921	17.80	19.05	175
Liverpool Jany.	1922	10.39	11.62	123
Liverpool March	1922	10.37	11.51	114
New York Jany.	1922	16.70	18.47	177
New York March	1922	16.74	18.38	164

READY MARKET.

The rates for ready cotton at Colaba advanced about Re. 15 per candy and the market was steady with a tolerably good enquiry from exporters and mills. About 15,000 to 20,000 Rs. were reported to have changed hands during the week.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Bars gold ready 23-6-6
Bars gold forward 23-4-6
Bars silver ready 96-13-0
Bars silver 1st settlement 96-9-0
Bars silver 2nd settlement 96-11-0

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/4 1/32
On London Bank's selling D D 1/4 1/16
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 1/2
On London Bank's buying T T 1/4 3/32
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4 1/8
Tone of Exchange. Firm.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs 372
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 392
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs 382
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 181
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 175
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 206
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 296
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs 177
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 383
London gold ready s 102-11
London silver ready d 38-2
London silver forward d 37-14
Tone of silver. Quiet.
Cross Rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American exchange S 3.99
French exchange Frcs 56.90
Italian exchange 97.20
Swiss exchange 21.10
Belgium exchange 59.10
German exchange Mrks 1120

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 60
5 per cent War Loan 85
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/12
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101/4
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101/4
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 101/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104/8
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 67
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 67
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 67

FINANCE.

Money is still in abundant supply. Call money rate is 1½ per cent., and the short deposit rate is about 3 per cent. The demand for gilt-edged securities is brisk although there is no material change in the rates.

Exchange opened weak and there was a collapse in the market on Wednesday when business was done at as low a rate as 1/3 9/16. Since there has been some improvement owing to selling by export houses. In many quarters, the opinion is being expressed that we are bumping near "the bottom." It must, however, be admitted that, even to a close market observer, the line is often difficult to draw. The bazar is still a good buyer, probably it is now overbought, instead of being oversold as it was sometimes back. The adverse trade balance has been one of the main causes of the present sentiment. The market closes distinctly firm at 1/4 to 1/4 1/16.

Gold has been a firm market in sympathy with sterling and large blocks changed hands between 29-4 and Rs. 29-12. The market closes easy at Rs.29-8. The stock is about 5 lakhs tolas and the demand is about 20,000 tolas daily.

Silver moved within narrow limits and it seems that the variations in the foreign markets, however violent, do not affect us at all. The closing rate is Rs. 96-10 steady. The stock is about 6000 bars and the off-take is about 40 bars.

The Shanghai/London rate is 3/9 per tael Hongkong/London rate is 2/7½ per $, and Japan/London rate is 2/4 11/6 per yen.

SHARES.

There were only four working days this week. The market had to be closed on Saturday, as, owing to disturbances in the city, the attendance was very meagre and it was agreed by all concerned that the wiser thing would be not to open the bazar. On Tuesday the market opened quite firm with large buying orders and it is believed that the "bull coterie" is up again and may force the bears to cover up the sales. The hot favourites of the market are Nagpur, Swadeshi, Kohinoor and Currimbhoys. There is a rise generally in almost all mill shares; the situation is purely artificial, as both the cloth and the yarn markets are dull with no inquiry. Foreign cloth is cheaper than local cloth by about 6 annas a pound, hence it is not surprising that the demand is slow. The time, in our opinion is drawing near when the prices of local cloth will have to be at par with that of foreign cloth.

In the miscellaneous section, Tata Steels both ordinary and deferreds, are free from selling pressure, and there is a good improvement in deferreds which mark an advance of Rs. 75 per share. Bombay trams are steady round Rs. 135. There is good demand for Bank shares. Imperial Banks are quoted about Rs. 1425 and the contributory about Rs. 395. Tata Banks are steady round Rs. 23.

Market closed strong owing to bears covering.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 2800, Alliance 370, Apollo 125, By Cotton 1430, By Dyeing 1780, Bradbury 1200 xd, Century 1080, Cent India 4740, Colaba Land 2880, Cooria 3200, Crescent 700, Currimbhoy 1850, David 1670, Dew Sawoon 730, Fazulbhoy 1725, Finlay 1810, Gokak 255, Ind Bleaching 225, Ind Malwa 732/8, Jamshed Mfg 590, Kastoorchand 1480, Kohinoor 3640, Meyer Sassoon 430, New Great 1320, New City 950, Pabani 1205, Pearls 1365, Phoenix 1186, Premier 225, Planet 340, Shapurji 472/8, Simplex 1037/8 Standard 2650, Swan 1485, Swadeshi 4770, Tata Mill 1660.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 760, B Burma 520, B Burma N I 140 pr, Bt Burma per 13, B Tramway 135, B Flour 1600, B Steam 280, Bundi Cement 43, Ind Cement 330 xd, Katni Ord 275, Katni Defd 1430, New India Insur 19, Oriental Life 350, Shivrajpur 33, Tata Iron Ord 65, Tata Iron Defd 327/8, Tata Iron N Ord 72/8, Tata Iron N Defd 260, Tata Hydro 855, Tata Oil 90, and Scindia Steam 10.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

The market for jute mill shares ruled quiet with prices remaining fairly steady and with only a small business passing. Coal shares were steadier with healthier tone and in miscellaneous section Dunbar cotton improved. But business reported was on small scale. The following were closing quotations :—Coal Bilbera 9/4; Burrakur 45 and 48/4 S.I., Ghusick and Muslia 29/8; Govindpur 23/12; Kalapahari 30/6 and 30/4 S.O.I. New Manbhoom (old) 77/8; Do. (new) 71/8 S.I., North-West 72; Samla Kendra 18; Sutikdih 11/12; Jute Auckland 175 S.I., Belvedere 300 S.O.L., Benjamin 4/12 Disc Budge 304 S.I., Clive 22/8; Gourepore 528; Howrah 30/12; Kanknarrah 353 S.L., Lansdowne 192 S.L., and 215; Union 357; Tea Bishanauth 11; Nagrifarm 110; Miscellaneous. Agra United Mills 8/6; Britannia Brass 4/12; British India corporation 16/6 S.L., Dehr-Rohtas Rly. 130; Dunbar Cotton 567; Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1407; Karnani Industrial Bank 2; Disc Kesoram cotton 18/4; Muir Mills 387 Premier soap 9/8; Purnea Rice 6/14; Triton Insurance 92; Walford motor transport 4/8; Government Paper 3½ per cent quoted at Rs. 60 Small lots 60/4; War Bonds (short loans) 100/10; 1925, 100/8; 1926, 101/6; 1928, 101; 1930, 101; 1931, 101/4; War Bonds 94/6 per cent Imperial Bank of India Calcutta rate for demand loans remains unchanged being five per cent.

The Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer One Shilling three and five-eighth Pence and Demand Bills One Shilling three and twenty-one thirty-two pence.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 25.

Rain has fallen at few stations in Assam and on south Cormandel coast. Gauhati reports half an inch. The western disturbance is feeble. It is causing cloud but has given no rain as yet.

Forecast :—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 25th November 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Ambala humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is higher than usual at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces. Skies are clear and at Jhansi humidity is in defect and night temperature lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and in defect elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and at Rajkot and Surat humidity is in defect. Night temperature is lower than usual at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and at Ratnagiri humidity is in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and at Ahmednagar and in north Hyderabad humidity is in defect. Night temperature is lower than usual at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Negapatam reports 0.31 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in south-east Madras and Baluchistan but fine clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area. The sea is moderate at Colombo and on the south Madras coast.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain dry except in south-east Madras and Baluchistan where a few falls of rain may occur.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 24th November, 7921.

There has been no rain. The western disturbance has not as yet affected the Indian weather appreciably.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 24th Nov. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29.968
Temperature of Air	degrees	79.1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	70.4
Dew Point	"	66 3
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.663
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	"	86.2
Minimum do do	"	71.8
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ENE, WNW.
Movement of Wind do	miles	103

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Thu.	1st Nov	m 0 22	29 5
		0 7a	16 7

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Thu	1st Nov	m 6 23	18 10
		6 0a	15 9

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, The business of the Bombay Small Causes Court is falling off as a result possibly of Mahatma Gandhi's preaching. The Chief Judge is frequently able to finish his board by

MELLIN'S FOOD

MELLIN'S LACTO

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

UNTOUCHED BY HAND!

MELLIN'S FOOD—For the use of Infants *from Birth*. In adapting it for children of different ages make slight variations in mixing.

MELLIN'S LACTO—Prepared from Mellin's Food and fresh cow's milk. This Food is for use where good, fresh milk cannot be obtained. It forms a valuable, palatable food beverage for adults.

Mellin's Food Biscuits—For children after weaning, and for invalids and all requiring a readily digested, highly nutritious food.

Every mother should read the "Care of Infants in India," gladly sent FREE by:

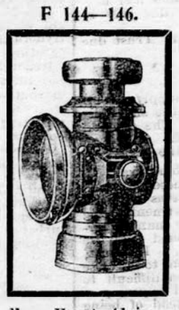
MACKENZIE LYALL & CO., CALCUTTA.

THE LUCAS "KING'S N" SIDE LAMPS.

FOR SMALL CARS.

A GREAT FAVOURITE!

F 144—146.



The Oil Side Lamp shown is a small pattern specially designed for use on Small Cars or Cycle-Cars. The oil vessel is secured by a new patented method.

A slight turning movement serves to fix or unfix the vessel, which is very neat and free from obstructions, making cleaning an easy matter.

Height, 8½ in. Weight, 2½ lb. Front, 4½ in. Glass, 3¼ in., ⅜ in. Burner. Burns 10 hours. Fits Standard Flat Tounge Bracket.

F 144 : ALL BRASS—Rs. 60-0 pair.
F 146 : ALL NICKEL—Rs. 65-0 pair.

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"The House For Better Value."

CHOWPATI.....BOMBAY.

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'Highest Bidder'

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You Must Come.

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Fancy Electric Fixtures, Stoves, "Icy-Hot" Flask Brooks' Trunks, Bronze Stautuettes, Drawing Room & Bath Room Mirrors, Scales, gramophones, Baby Carriages, Steel Furniture, Steel Safes, Folding Chairs, Tiffin Baskets, Etc., etc., etc.

ON SUNDAY, 27th NOV. AT 3-30 p.m.

AT

THE GRAND CLEARANCE SALE HALL,

GOWALIA TANK ROAD, BOMBAY.

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THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

GRAND

AUCTION SALE.

NOTE THE TIME: GIVE US A VISIT TO-MORROW.

Myers Power Pumps.

Latest improved type for shallow and deep wells upto 200 feet depth. Also a large stock of Pumps, worked by hands, bullock and electric power. Highly approved and patronized by Government & States. Besides ploughs, crushers, manure, hand grinding mills, porch swings etc.

Can be had of us. Ask for Catalogue.

K. B. Joshi & Co.

SOLE AGENTS

MYERS PUMPS

111 Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

PENS! RAZORS!! WATCHES!!!

PENS.—Blackbird Rs. 2-14, Do Nib Rs. 1-12; Swan ordinary Rs. 4-12; Do. Safety Rs. 6-12; Waterman No. 12 Rs. 6-12. Do. Safety Rs. 9-8, Do. Nib Rs. 4-8, Alexandra Rs. 2-4; Conklin Rs. 6-8; Swan or Waterman Clip As. 14; Cameron Safety Self-filling Rs. 8-8; Do. Safety Rs. 7-8.

RAZORS.—Krop ½ ins. Rs. 4-14; German Liliput Rs. 2-12; Crown and Sword Rs. 3-12; Rodgers Rs. 2-8; (All Hollow ground) Lion Strap Re. 1; Burham, American Safety Razor Re. 1.

WATCHES.—Ingersol pocket Rs. 6-8; Do. Radiolite Rs. 8-8; Railway Regulator Pocket Rs. 4-14; Nickel, Wrist Cylinder Rs. 6-8; Nickel Wrist, lever, 15 Jew Plain Rs. 17-8; Do. Silver Rs. 20-12; Do. Rolled Gold Rs. 30; Do. 9-crt. Rs. 38; Do. 14-crt. Gold Rs. 47-12; Do 18-crt. Rs. 58; (Radium dial Rs. 3 extra) Krementz Stud 8 annas each. Links Rs. 5 per set.

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Post Box 280, Madras

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

for reliability, speed and grace. Fitted with Dunlop tyres and Sturmey-Archer 3-speed gear it is guaranteed for ever all over the world.

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.,

Shilotri Bank Buildings, 53, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

AFTER MEALS TAKE MOTHER

SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Follow the example of thousands upon thousands of others who have found by experience that they are kept in good health by occasional doses of this world-famous tonic. For years, they have successfully evaded disorders of the stomach simply by the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup.

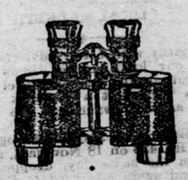
THE STOMACH & LIVER TONIC

Mother Seigel's Syrup is a real tonic for stomach, liver and bowels. It tones up, stimulates, and strengthens them, thus enabling them to perform their vital functions easily and naturally. Then stomach and liver troubles become impossible, and you eat your food with more relish, digest it with ease, and have no pains to follow — no flatulence — no biliousness — no constipation! Test it for yourself to-day.

AND PREVENT

INDIGESTION

The Syrup is now sold also in Tablet form



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For all who need

HIGH MAGNIFICATION
PERFECT DEFINITION
GREAT LIGHT GATHERING POWER
ENHANCED STEREOSCOPIC EFFECT

Illustrated Descriptive Price List on application

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LD.

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MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS

19 NEW OXFORD ST. LONDON.

PANDIT NEKIRAM SHARMA.

ARRESTED AT BHIWANI UNDER LAHORE WARRANT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHIWANI, Nov. 24.

Pandit Nekiram Sharma arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening and was arrested under sec 153 under a Lahore warrant at midnight and carried straight away to the station under a strong police guard. The Panditji received it quite joyfully and sent a message to Mr. Desai to see that perfect peace was maintained and asked the people to carry on the Swadeshi movement and attain Swaraj before 31st December by following Mahatmaji's advice and carrying out the Congress programme. The news spread rapidly throughout the city, but everywhere peaceful attitude was maintained. In the evening a public meeting was held to congratulate Panditji and his family for his arrest.

DELHI NON-CO-OPERATORS.

REPUDIATE ALLEGATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 24.

Mr. Asaf Ali and seven others who were served with a notice under section 144 Criminal P. C. yesterday regarding the volunteer organisations which have been declared unlawful repudiate, in the course of a statement, the allegations contained in the order and decline individually to acknowledge the District Magistrate's authority to restrain them from pursuing the course of action which their national interests clearly dictate to them.

GOLDEN TEMPLE.

SCHEME OF MANAGEMENT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

To divest itself of the control over the affairs of the Golden Temple, Amritsar, the Punjab Government has taken proceedings under secion 92 Civil Procedure Code in the Court of District Judge. Four members of the Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee have been impleaded as defendants together with the present manager but the Court has been asked to add such parties to the suit as it may deem fit in order that all interets may be properly represented. The plaint asks the Court to pass a decree (a) removing the present trustee, if any, (the present trustee is presumably the Government), (b) appointing a new trustee, (c) vesting property of the said trust in a trustee, and (d) settling a scheme of management or to grant such relief as may be deemed fit. The Court has been to appoint a representative committee to formulate a scheme of management.

FIRING AT BANGALORE.

DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 24.

The Manommedans were arrested early in the morning to-day and locked up in the Broadway Police Station on a charge of disturbing the peace on the 17th by forcibly stopping a motor bus plying between Cantonment and the City A crowd of 300 strong marched to the station and demanded immediate release of all. The Superintendent underrtook to release them on a suitable bail. No bail was offered.

At 11 o'clock the accused were to be removed to the Mayo Hall and were accordingly put in a motor car but the crowd would not allow the car to proceed and persistently demanded the unconditional release of the prisoners. Apprehending some danger the military was called. The District Magistrate came on the scene The crowd now became uncontrollable numbering over eight thousand. After warning the military opened fire inflicting six casualties including one death. The crowd temporarily dispersed but again gathered in the afternoon. Military and armed police are posted in street corners ready for any emergency. Shops are closed.

The Imperial Bank of India Bombay rate of interest on demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged.

DIABETES

World Renowned.

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY and J. P. RAY BROS,

5, Benares City.

DEAR SIRS,

The specific gravity of my urine, when tested 3 days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever. I do not feel weak at all. I feel more energetic than before. I have recommended your medicine to several of my friends.

Thanking you for your able treatment.

Yours Sincerely,

A. APPADU PANTULU,
Dewan of Kurupam,
Visagapatam District.

NOTE.—Testimonials are sent free, FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.

(6)

Your Breakfast Coffee will be a real joy—if

you prepare half-and-half with hot, rich Glaxo —the milk with the real English flavour.

Glaxo is the rich milk of British-bred dairy cows from which the water has been removed by the Glaxo Process. This process presents the nourishing solids of the milk in the form of a dry powder, which, packed in a parchment bag inside an airtight sealed tin, comes to you across the seas with all its freshness and flavour unimpaired.

All you have to do is to add *boiling water only* (a half-pint to three dessertspoonfuls of Glaxo). Mix as much as you require *when* you require it—the rest will keep for a considerable period, if the tin be kept tightly closed and in a cool place.

Make your Breakfast Coffee with

Glaxo

the milk with the real English flavour

FULL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE Through Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., BOMBAY.

OPENING TO-DAY OPENING TO-DAY

"THE WEST-END BUFFET"

ENGLISH, ITALIAN, AND FRENCH 'CONFECTIONER' AND 'CHOCOLATE' MANUFACTURERS

Within the premises of

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Artistically Decorated

MADEIRA SEED, SULTANNA, PLUM, GENURA, CHOCOLATE, SANDWICH, NEAPOLITAN, FRUIT, CURRANT, PETIT FOUR SECS—PETIT FOUR GLACE,

A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY REQUESTED.

PRICES MODERATE.

WORD.

ONCE You study the Central Bank of India's sheme for Savings Bank Account you will not have to think—

TWICE before stopping your Savings Bank Account now running elsewhere,

ONCE you realize the difference between earning "interest on daily balances" and "interest on minimum monthly balances" you will not have to think—

TWICE before opening a Home Savings Bank Account with the

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

SPORTING NEWS.

LUCKNOW RACES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 24.

The first day of fourth Lucknow Gymkhana Races was in respect of attendance and entries a disappointment. The race executive had spared no pains to bring to notice of wider public that the profits of this meeting would be entirely devoted to Earl Hare's Fund. In view of the eminently worthy object, attendance to-day ought to have been larger. At least it should have been as large as was usually the case at previous Gymkhana meetings. However, it might be hoped that the thinness of attendance to-day would be made up on Saturday which day's profits also will go to the same fund.

As for entries it was onything but encouraging. In one event the field was reduced to a match by last moment's scratching. This was in Borst Park Plate, practirally the favourites came in to-day. In Moderate Plate tote declared was Rs. 7 for win on Pick Me Up but as the winner was disqualified those who put money on Bharat got a handsome dividend of Rs. 67.

DETAILS.

The following are the details:—

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 3 and ½ furlongs.

Thakur Chandrika Prashad's BHARAT, 11-7, Capt. Knight 1

Mr. H. B. McLeod's MYRA, 9-12, Mr. Dutton 2

Mr. H. B. McLeods LADY POLEY, 9-0, Thakur Prashad 3

Also ran:—Pick Me up 10-7, indith 8-0, Affimi 7-6.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Pick Me Up, 3 to 1 against Myra, 4 to 1 against Bharat, 6 to 1 against Indith, 8 to 1 against Lady Poly 12 to 1 against Affemi.

Pirk Me Up led all the way and won by three quarter lengths but objeltion was made subsequently that Capt G. Barker the rider had failed to weigh in. The objection was upheld, the winner was disquasified and the race was given to Bharat, who separated from Myra by two lengths time 7" 2-2 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 67 for win and 20 and 18 and half places.

THE GARRISON PLATE.—Distance 3 and ½ furlongs.

Mr. Mausell's JERRY M, 11-7, Owner ... 1

Mr. J. B. Hearsey's SELINA, 10-7, Capt. Knight 2

Mr. H. B. McLeod's DOT, 10-0, Thakur Preshad 3

Also ran:—

Wanderer 11-0.

Betting 2 to 1 on Jerry M. 2 to 1 against Wanderer, 3 to 1 against Selima, 5 to 1 against Dot.

Won by one and a half lengths, 2 lengths between second to third.

Time 58 seconds.

Tote Paid:—Rs. 8 and half for win.

THE KOWEIT PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Yushff Hosain's MUNSI 8-12, Tesnear 1

Capt. Poole's SONGS OF ARABY, 7-12, Baboo 2

Raja Sripal Singh's VICTORIOUS 9-0, Gangoo 3

Also ran:—Chester 9-7.

Betting:—Evens Munshi, 6 to 4 against Songs of Araby, 3 to 1 against Chester, 6 to 1 against Victorious.

Chester got a flying start with Songs of Araby second at the distance Munshi came up and won by one length, one and a half length separating second and third.

Time 1 and 5½ seconds.

Tote paid:—Rs. 11 for win.

THE HURST PARK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Kour Rajendra Singh's DINA, 9-12, Capt. G. Barker 1

Capt. W. T. Carter's DOROTHY, 8-0, Tesnear 2

Bettings:—5 to 1 on Diana.

Starting with slight lead won by three lengths.

Time 1 min. 5¼ seconds.

Tote paid:—Rs. 6 and half for win.

THE POLO SCURRY.—Distance 3 furlongs.

Lt. Col. H. C. L. Howard's SIR TOM 11-7, Lt. Col. Brooke 1

Mrs. G. Clarkes CHOTA GHORA, 9-7, Capt. G. Barker 2

Capt. G. Larke's BOLO, 11-7, Owner ... 3

Betting 3 to 1 on Sir Tom, 2 to 1 against Chota Ghora, 10 to 1 against Bolo.

Sir Tom and Chota Ghora raced on level to the distance, when Sir Tom came up and won easily by five lengths, eight lengths separated second and third.

Time 42 and half seconds.

Tote paid:—Rs. 7 and half win.

The Imambara plate half a mile.

Mr. Yousaff Hoosain's SARASWATI, 6-10, Capt. G. Barker 1

Thakur Chandrika Prasad's RAT, 7-12, Ridher 2

Mr. Yusiff Hosains BLACK BRICK 9-13 Tesnear 3

Also Ran:—Malcolm 8-7 (car 8-8) Kamni 8-5, Cheeky Boy 8-0 (car 8-4).

Betting 2 to 1 on Saraswati, 2 to 1 against Malcolm,) to 1 against Black Brick 6 to 1 against Kamni, 10 to 1 against Bharat 15 to 1 against Cheeky Boy. Won by one and half lengths, 3 lengths between second and third. Times 5 4 "2/5" seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 7 win.

CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.

The following are the horses left in for to morrow's races:—

THE CLUB PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

Spanish Chestnut 9-12, Ozorina 9-12, Livorno 9-11, Leicester Square 9-11, Rathave 9-8, Spider Legs 9-5, The Brat 9-5, Marble Rock 9-4, Strange Likeness 9-2, Glen Lusset 9-0, Smoke Wreath 8-12, Jolly Friar 8-7, Lloyds 8-6, Celarity 8-5, Nags 8-0, Small Talk 7-13, Highland Lasie 7-10, Tanyuna 7-9, Quanta 7-7, Nirvana 7-6, Atholwill 7-2, Wardenstown 7-0, Rebecca 7-0.

THE CRITERION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Belvedere 9-12, Quite Dark 9-3, Eudoxus 9-2, Divide 9-1, Little Coll 8-13, Little Trout 8-5, Lover True 8-2, Eager To 8-2, Kilrea 8-1, Broadford 8-1, St. Nathey 7-13, The Square 7-11, Traceable 7-10, Wooralli 7-10, Glenalvon 6-5.

THE TRIAL CHASE PLATE.—Distance about 2 miles.

China Egg 11-6, Snowflake 10-6, Lesto 10-6, Ancient and Modern 10-6, Ladavon 10-6.

THE MAIDEN HORSE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Grande Place 9-0, Quiver 9-0, Marmion 9-0, Saltpetre 8-7, Electric 8-7, Ethna 8-7, Roncevaux 8-7, Enchanter 8-7, Record 8-4, Kilconquhar 8-4, Kilcloon 8-4, Fireflay 8-4, Pretty Margaret 8-4, Polignac 8-1.

THE CLUB PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Maori Queen 9-12, Wedding Ring 9-8, The Devil 9-3, Idyl 8-12, Volage Pet 8-12, The Lark 8-11, Mareado 8-10, Saloon 8-10, Royal Sign 8-9, Ugly Gosling 8-9, Gold Reef 8-9, One Too Many 8-6, St. Vagrant 8-6, Eccleston 8-5, Walhachin 8-5, Witty Scout 8-3, Hungary 8-3, Patsy (late Sumor) 8-2, Gentle Saxon 7-12, Ashbede 7-7, Chert 7-5.

THE CLUB PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Durban 9-12, Still Better 9-11, King's Own 9-11, Dehra Doon 9-11, Flotelle 9-10, Saltpetre 9-7, Abajula 9-6, Miss Speargrass 9-3, Caddy 9-3, Thumerstone 9-2, Brown Fowl 9-1, Curator 9-1, Shruleen-Shruleen 8-11, Mim 8-11, Aplook 8-11, Gibber sh 8-11, Bosey Tread 8-10, Winning Way 8-10, Maharani 8-9, Black Jess 8-8, Lady Whit 8-7, Carless 8-7, Sherwood Bell 8-2.

THE FEEL PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Fleurette 10-3, Ballinacurra 9-10, May Morn 9-10, Banner 9-3, Gibson's Corner 9-3, Lucy Garmer 8-10, Milksop 8-10, Bachelor Girl 8-10, Albert 8-10, Maraa 8-10, Artist's Model 8-8, Smiles 8-7, Slow Coach 8-4, Jill 8-4, Rockstar 8-1, Phyllis D. 7-13, Flirt 7-9.

ENGLISH RACING.

MANCHESTER HANDICAP PROBABLES,

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Manchester November Handicap Probables are as follows:—

Leighton—Evans.
Blue Dun—Carslake.
Mount Royal—Leach.
Bumble Bee—H. Wheatley.
Bruff Bridge—Brennan.
The Winter King—Lynch.
Front Line—Lane.
Riverside Fairy—J. Doyle (Junior).
Tishy—F. L. Bullock.
Velvet Glove—Grace.
Grey Monk—Gordon.
Crevasse—Donoghue.
Franklin—Frank Bullock.
Evander—Beary.
Charlebelle—Whalley.
Manton or Air Balloon—Blank.
Phantom Bold—P. Jones.
Tremola—Dines.
Rock Dew—Timmins.
Sabotage—Walsh.
Kroo Boy Second—Crickmere.
Willonya—Weals.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE,

"TRILBY."

A lapse of one year between the visits of a theatrical company is an unusually long time in this part of the world, and yet it is slightly over a year since the H. B. Waring Company visited Bombay—and the present visit has been keenly anticipated by theatre-goers locally, and we think we can safely say, that the reception given to this clever Company—richly deserved as it was—must have warmed the hearts of Mr. Waring and his colleagues, and was the happy augury of a successful season.

"Trilby" is a wonderful book, in fact in English fiction it ranks very high, and the dramatic adaption by Paul M. Potter is no less a monument in English theatrical annals of the last decade. Some of us old enough to remember Sir Herbert Tree's wonderful portrayal of the music-cum-mesmeric Svengali and the charming Trilby of Dorothea Baird. Some of us are young enough to have heard our parents rhapsodize about their visit to the theatre of our home town to see "Trilby", Lyrics have been sung to her, and all of us to-day, last evening who renewed acquaintance with the play will carry very pleasant recollections of an all-round excellent performance.

Personally we expected very much from Charles Quartermain, so long under the banner of the late Sir Herbert Tree—we were not disappointed, and more than a little surprised at the portrayal of this wonderful character of Svengali. We almost hoped for disappointment, as Tree's Svengali has remained a deep rooted memory with us, but Charles Quartermain seems to have received the mantle of his late chief for this character—His gesture—broken accent—the extraordinary working of the eyes, and the final, almost ghostly picture appearing as it were, after death to Trilby were indeed wonderful.

The ovation given to Mr. Quartermain after the third act was surely the highest and sincerest compliment that could be paid to any actor and we congratulate Mr. Quartermain on a most excellent and memorable performance.

Of Trilby we can be no less enthusiastic. Miss Sherwin endowed the character with a personality that was at once arresting, and attractive. Her mellow timbre of voice lent a charm to the whole character, and her acting left nothing that one could ask to enhance an excellent performance.

Mr. H. B. Waring had relatively little to do as Billie, but he gave as sympathetic performance of a character that reads much better in a book, we fancy than it could ever be portrayed.

The Laird and Taffy—the "Musketeers of the Brush" were admirably played by Mr. C. Wordley Halse, and Mr. Frank Vosper. Zouzou was a distinctive character as played by Mr. Annerley and Madame Vinard was a lovable concierge and was excellently played by Miss May Hallatt.

Mrs. Bagot, a sweet Victorian mother, was another excellent characterization by Alys Rees, and Mr. James Jolley might, we think, have "back-slid" from the cloth to the Quartier Latin, judging from his scrutinizing of "copies of the antiques" on view in the studio—had it not been for the timely arresting of Mrs. Bagot with her "Thomas-advise, me."

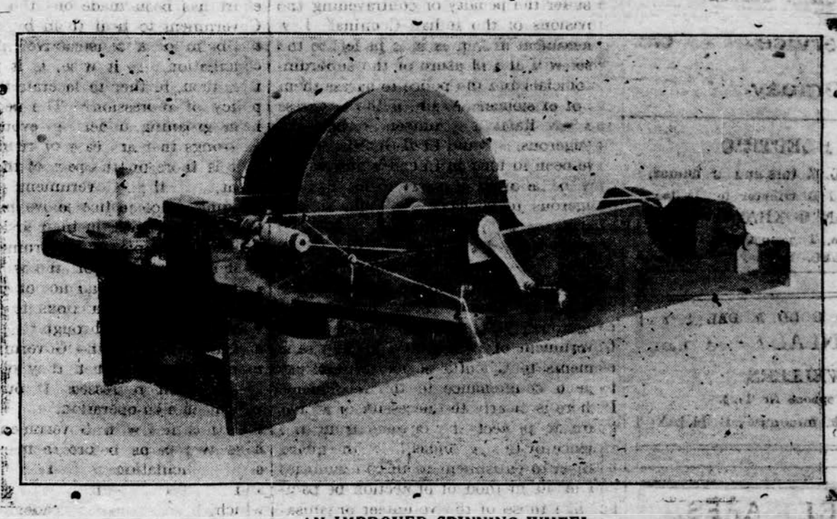
An all-round excellent performance by an all-round excellent company, and the artistic staging is a testimony to the temperamental instincts of the producer.

To-night the Company produce a delightful comedy "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace"—a happy choice for a Saturday night performance.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The weekly Continuation Class of the Institute for intensive study of Co-operation will be held on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 8-30 a.m., at the Institute's office, Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki will conduct the class and the subject of lecture will be "Co-operative Housing Societies."

"JIVAN CHARKA."



AN IMPROVED SPINNING WHEEL

Mr. Purshottam Runchhoddas, a young Bhatia gentleman, is to be congratulated on the success he has achieved in improving the common Charka or spinning wheel. The mechanism of the "Jivan Charka," as Mr. Purshottam's invention is no doubt more complicated than that of the ordinary Charka which has obtained universal popularity in India, but with further simplification of the machinery the "Jivan Charka" is sure to be of great use, since it eliminates more than one process in which human labour is involved. As it is, "Jivan Charka" is capable of producing nearly double the quantity of yarn per hour, with less trouble, than the ordinary Charka. The main advantage which the wheel produced in the model possesses is that where the processes of spinning, twisting and winding on the bobin take place all separately and consecutively in the ordinary Charka, in the "Jivan Charka," all the three processes take place at one and the same time, thus saving time as well as energy. The spindle in the mode is so placed that it does not tire out the spinner as he does the work. Traverse motion is also provided so that the winding on the bobin takes place just as in any modern mill. Demonstration:—All the parts of the machine are made in Bombay and great care has been taken to standardize the parts, so that in the event of any part being spoiled or broken another could be substituted in its place.

On Wednesday morning the new Charka was taken to Mahatma Gandhi at the time when some of the leaders from different parts of India were present. A demonstration was given which considerably pleased, and we are informed, also impressed the leaders.

At present students desiring to teach others to work on the "Jivan Charka" are trained at the place of Mr. W. T. Halai at 107, Bazar Gate Street, between 8 and 10 a.m. and between 8 and 10 p.m. daily. Mahatma Gandhi has been requested to open the class formally at this place in the course of the next few days. It has been proved that after three or four days' practice uniform thread, varying from 4 to 35 counts can be easily obtained with a break. Special care has been taken regarding the lubrication and the bearing for the spindle is a self-ring oiling one made of anti-friction white metal. All the parts are screwed up so that the machine can be unloosed and packed up in a little case at any time, if so desired.

BUDDIST TEMPLE AT BODHGAYA

PROF. LEVI'S VIEWS.

The renowned orientalist, Professor Sylvain Levi of Paris how staying at the Shantiniketan as the guest of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has communicated his views to the Mahabodhi Society about the great central shrine of the Buddhists in the following letter:—

SANTINIKETAN,
Dated, 18-11-21.

You ask me to tell you how I felt while visiting Bodh Gaya twenty four years ago. I am not a bhikkhu, I am not an upasaka, I do not belong to the Buddhist faith; but the more I have been studying Buddhism in its magnificent spread over a large part of Asia, the more I have been wondering at the personality of the Master who taught the world some of the most sublife, deep, sweet lessons it ever heard. The place where, according to all traditions, he attained the Supreme Wisdom should be sacred to all mankind. I expected to find the place full of devout pilgrims cofing from all parts to worship their Master, full of monks meditating on his words, as they stand even now, written in a wonderful variety of languages. No whara, no bhikkus, no pilgrims. Such a neglect is a disgrace for the whole Buldhist Church. I fully realize that the place is the property of a Hindu mahant, and I am not going to discuss his rights, whatever may be said for or against. But I am bound to say that the whole Buddhist Church has a common duty to fulfil there; the spirit of Buddhism should by any means be kept alive in the place where it reached, in Buddha's mind, its first and most complete achievement.

SYLVAIN LEVI.

CALCUTTA POLICE MOVE.

PROCESSION PROHIBITED.

The following Notification has been issued by the Commissioner of Police:—

In pursuance of the powers vested in me under Section 62 (A) Clause 4 of the Calcutta Police (Bengal Act IV. of 1866) and 39 (A) Clause 4 of the Calcutta Suburban Police Act (Bengal Act II of 1866) and with the previous sanction of the Governor of Bengal in Council, I hereby prohibit any procession of public assembly within the limits of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta (other than under license granted by me) for a period of three months as I consider such prohibition to be necessary for the preservation of the public peace or public safetey.

R. CLARKE,
Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
Calcutta, the 20th November, 1921.

—"A. B. Patrika."

VICTIM OF BOMBAY DISTRICT POLICE.

MR MOHAMMED KHAN'S IMPRISONMENT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 23.

The police case against Mr. Mohammad Khan, Secretary Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee under section 68 Bombay District Police Act for making speeches likely to hurt police feelings and leading to commission of offence was tried summarily by the City Magistrate, Mr. Talati, to-day. A police prosecutor Mr. Jagatai, conducted the prosecution. The Magistrate found the accused guilty and fined him Rs. 20/-. Mr. Mohammad Khan refused to pay the fine and was sentenced to ten days simple imprisonment.

36TH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

MUSIC SECTION.

1. An Exhibition and Concert of Indian Music has been organised by the Reception Committee of the ensuing National Congress. The Musicians intending to exhibit their talents should apply to the undersigned before the 10th December, 1921.

2. Applicants are requested to send a letter of reference from their own Provincial or District Congress Committee, along with their applications.

3. Those whose applications are preferred will be given free boarding and lodging during the Sessions and the Railway Fare both the ways.

4. Musicians are expected to bring their own instruments with them.

5. The Exhibition will remain open from 24th to 31st December and Musicians will have to sing or play at stated hours.

6. All who wish to come here will bring with them their winter bedding suitable for camp life. Ahmedabad winter is rather severe.

7. They will also bring with them their own plate, katora and drinking lota.

(Sd.) N. M. KHARE,
Secretary, Music Section.

BOMBAY POLICE AND MILITARY.

ALLEGATION OF PARTISANSHIP DENIED.

A Government Press Note says:—

The attention of the Government of Bombay has been called to statements which have been made prominently in the Press and elsewhere to the effect that during the recent disturbances in Bombay the Police and military forces acted in a partisan manner and that arms were issued to persons engaged or likely to be engaged in faction fighting. These statements are absolutely untrue. The police and military directed their sole attention to the restoration of law and order, and the fact that the disorders were speedily terminated with relatively few casualties is the highest tribute to the restraint, resolution, good judgement and dislipline which they displayed throughout.

RIOT CASES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was a Parsi, Mr. H. P. Mody, who struck the most important note at the meeting at Mr. Taleyarkhan's bungalow, viz., that the most creditable thing was that the disturbances were quelled by the efforts of the people's leaders and not by the bayonet or baton. A number of riot cases are filed in several Magistrates' courts. The accused are above a hundred. None knows if the persons to be charged hereafter will not go up to a thousand. As far as the names are published, there are no Parsis or Jews or Anglo-Indians among them. This certainly is a grievous injustice. It is an axiomatic fact that there were several serious offenders of these classes. The invidious distinction is not justice. It behoves those of the Parsi leaders, who desire that the peace should be lasting, to ask Government not to put up the Hindus and Mahomedans on charges of rioting, etc., etc. Those Indians, who are in a position to approach the Governor, ought to discharge their duty, in this matter, Mr. Purushottamdas Thakoredas in particular.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

Bombay, Nov. 25.

BOMBAY DISTURBANCE.

MR. KIDWAI'S WIRE TO MAHATMAJI.

Mr. Mushir Hussain Kidwai in the course of a wire to Mahatma Gandhi says:—

Accidental yet most deplorable events in Bombay must not be allowed to engender a spirit of despair, nor to stop the forward progress of Non-Co-operation. Referring to the imprisonment and callous treatment of Muslim popular leaders, the Calcutta 'Ukases' against the Khilafat workers and the Black Hole tragedies costing seventy Mhslim lives, Mr. Kidwai assures Mahatmaji that the Muslims will prove manly enough to keep full self-control as a community. They must know that depends upon a complete national solidarity of the Muslims, the Hindus the Sikhs, the Parsis, whether non-co-operators or co-operators.

MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S CONDEMNATION.

PLEADS FOR PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

Maulana Abdul Bari wires from Lucknow under date 25th instant.

We do not at all desire to inflict any insult or bodily harm on the Prince of Wales. We only wish to save him from being deceived by official prestige and to show him the real feelings of India and its people. The means we have adopted is to declare a *hartal* from which all violence should be excluded. We have adopted the doctrine of non-violence after great deliberation. We believe that it is the only way of success. Unfortunately there is a party which does not believe in this but is apparently working with us. We request this party to adopt our principles while it works with us or to wait till our methods have proved futile before it puts its own principles into practice.

I was very much grieved to hear the troubles in Bombay. Their only result was to lessen the effect of calmness and self-control displayed by the people on the arrest of our renowned leaders. We consider the Bombay riots to be opposed not only to our political creed but also to our *Shariat*. By our religious law a Muslim is forbidden to destroy the wine of a non-Muslim. He is bound to compensate the party aggrieved. If the *Shariat* is so stringent with regard to wine, we can well imagine what its orders are with regard to other property at the present moment. We have a quarrel with the British bureaucracy and with no one else in India. Under such conditions the honour and property of all, be they Muslims, Hindus, Parsis, Jews or Christians, should be safe in our hands. We should remain firm to our religious commandments. I fear that if such disturbances are not prevented in future the minorities will no longer have faith in Indian democracy and they will be forced to rely on the foreigner for their defence. At the same time I request these minorities not to be deceived by the interested help of the bureaucracy. They should bear in mind the deplorable results which may arise by a too heated desire of retaliation and should, therefore, bring themselves under control.

The Agent of the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway has with the sanction of the Railway Board, announced an increase in the wages of employees in the lowest scales.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey of the line from Agra to Bah and Batesar, a total distance of about 46 miles.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Catholic Gymkhana—The postponed dance will be held on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 9-30 p.m.

R2037

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this (Saturday) evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

CONCERT POSTPONED.

The Charity Concert organised by Misses A. D. Navroji and Mrs. Bapsy Subhavalla in aid of Khulna Famine Relief Fund, has been postponed.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE, MANGROL (KATHIAWAR).

The Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Mangrol, informs us that his Khilafat Committee have remitted Rs. 2,900 (Khilafat Fund Rs. 1,500, Smyrna Fund Rs. 1,200 and Angora Fund Rs. 200) to the All-India Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay.

E. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the new Managing Committee of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., at the place of Mr. Khimchand N. Bhaosar, Motishah's Jain Temple, Love Lane.

F. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent general meeting of all the members of the above Committee will be held on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Central Office, Dadar, opposite Tata Mills, for considering a letter from the Provincial Congress Committee.

ARYA SAMAJ OFFICE.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when some well-known speakers will deliver a lecture on "Swadharma."

GIRGAON DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The polling in connection with the election of three delegates to the 36th session of the Indian National Congress from the Girgaum Ward, will take place to-morrow in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall from 3 to 7-30 p.m.

EMMANUEL CHURCH.

Clergy:—English—The Rev. H. J. Lane Smith, M.A.; Marathi—The Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A. English Services:—8-0 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-15 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church expenses and Poor. Marathi Service:—9-30 a.m.

KSHATRIYA UNION CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Kshatriya Union Club, the annual prize distribution to the students who have come out successfully in the last University Examinations, will take place to-morrow at Heera Baug at 4 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. M. B. Velkar will preside. All members are cordially requested to be present.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, Mr. B. F. Madon of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., will deliver a lecture to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m., in the College Hall, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, on "What are the principles underlying a sound currency system" and how far does the gold exchange standard conform to them?" Prof. R. M. Joshi has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

BHULESHWAR D. C. COMMITTEE.

The members of the Bhuleshwar Ward Congress Committee are hereby informed that this ward will elect three delegates for the Ahmedabad Session of the Indian National Congress. There are eight names received for this purpose. Every member is requested to vote by presenting himself in the office of the Committee on Princess Street on 2nd December between 3 and 7 p.m. Voting paper will be availalbe in the office. The names received are:—Messrs. Hargovind Kanjee Bhat, Narayandas Purushottam, B. N. Motiwalla, R. S. Dave, V. V. Jerajinee, Tapidas Sanghavi and Tribhuvandas Fragji and Dr. M. B. Velkar.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at 375, Hornby Road, to transact the following business:—(a) To receive and adopt the report ending 31st October and audited statement of accounts ending 31st August submitted by the Council; (b) to elect office-bearers and the members of the Council for the ensuing year; (c) to appoint auditors; (d) to elect members for the All-India Congress Committee and any other business that may be brought forward by the President.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are not required to attend on Saturday, the 26th November, 1921. Further notice will be given in the daily papers as to when Special Jurors will be required.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 28th November, 1921, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.). This notice cancels all previous announcements made in Court or in the papers.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL.

Under the auspices of the New English School Old Boys' Union, Bombay, a public meeting will be held on Saturday, the 26th November, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the New English School Hall, Mugbhat, Girgaum, (a) to protest against the action of the Bombay Corporation in rejecting the proposal from Government to give municipal franchise to tenants paying a minimum monthly rent of Rs. 10 and (b) to request the Bombay Municipal Corporation to introduce free and compulsory primary education in Bombay without further delay. Mr. B. N. Motiwala, Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Mr. Hiralal D. Nanavati, Solicitor, Mr. S. S. Dongre, Mr. S. K. Naique and others will speak on the occasion. Dr. M. B. Velkar, L.M. & S., has kindly consented to preside.

RIOTERS CHARGED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Additional Presidency Magistrate, on Friday, Deputy Inspector Bird charged 115 persons with rioting, mischief and mischief by fire on the 17th instant at Nagpada.

Mr. Bird said that the enquiries were not complete and requested the Court to grant him an adjournment and withdrew charges against twelve of them. His Worship discharged twelve of the accused, among whom were one medical man and two medical students, and adjourned the cases against others till December 7 and 8 next.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, November 26, 1921.

THE TWO PATHS.

Following the footsteps of the Bengal Government, the Government of the United Provinces and the authorities in Delhi have declared as unlawful volunteer organisations formed and working under the auspices of the Congress and Khilafat Committees. There has not been the least trouble in either of these provinces and, hence, there can be no shadow of justification for the step which the authorities have taken. Wholesale arrests of Congress and Khilafat workers and raids of their offices and houses are going on all over the province of Bengal as if the authorities were bent on conveying the impression to an ignorant world that these organisations were terrorist and revolutionary bodies. The disturbances in Bombay have given an excellent handle to the authorities in some of the provinces to deliver the sinister blow to the Congress and Khilafat movements which they had been long premeditating. But such tactics, far from cowing down the workers, are destined but to strengthen them all the more in their struggle. The challenge which Lord Ronaldshay's Government have thrown at the Congress and Khilafat movements, by their unwarranted and high-handed action in suppressing the peaceful volunteer organisations after labelling them "unlawful," has been taken up without loss of time by the leading workers in Calcutta and enlistment of peaceful volunteers is going on in hundreds, where up to now it was only done in scores. In Delhi also the Congress leaders have given an equally dignified answer. This is the only honourable course open to the workers, who have been falsely accused by the authorities of being terrorists in disguise. By the way, one would like to know if the notification which the Government of the United Provinces have issued regarding the volunteer organisations in their own territories is in strict conformity with the provisions of the Act under which it has been issued. The notification, not stopping with the branding of the "Khilafat volunteers," "Congress volunteers" and "national volunteers," as "unlawful," proceeds to declare "other associations" existing in the United Provinces and having "similar objects," also "unlawful." What are these "other associations" and who is to determine whether they are "unlawful" and whether they are to be disbanded or not? There are innumerable Seva Samities and other volunteer corps with aims not very much different from the corps sought to be broken up by the authorities. Is it to be left to whether they are "unlawful" and liable to suffer the penalty of contravening the provisions of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, or is it to be left to the sweet will and pleasure of the subordinate officials and the police to harass them out of existence? Again, if the Congress and Khilafat volunteer corps are "dangerous," would Civil Guards, which have been formed in Calcutta and which may be allowed to carry arms, be less dangerous to society? Would such a guard be "lawful," in the absence of a legal basis? Permitting particular sections of the community to be armed to the exclusion of others is both unjust and dangerous. It is to be hoped that the Government of Bengal and all the sane elements in Calcutta society will refuse to lend countenance to the movement. If there is clearly the necessity of a civil guard to protect the citizens from the violence of the "goondas," let the guard be open to enlistment to all communities and let its method of protection be pacific, like those of the volunteer organisations in Bombay, instead of being provocative, which they will be if only certain sections of the community are equipped with fire-arms.

The "Pioneer" asks Lord Reading to profit by the lead given by Lord Ronaldshay to suppress the political agitation carried on by the Congress and the Khilafat. We have already expressed the hope that Lord Reading will not allow himself to be stampeded, by the Provincial satraps, into a more aggressive repressive policy than followed hitherto. Unfortunately, the hope, if the Allahabad "Leader," which is generally in the confidence of the highest official heirarchy, is to be believed, is the hope of despair. The journal, referring to the "significant unanimity" with which the Anglo-Indian Press throughout India is demanding "drastic measures"—not merely against "the manifestation of lawlessness and hooliganism," as our contemporary seems to imagine, but against the entire Congress and Khilafat organisation,—makes this ominous announcement:

"We believe that it is not in Bengal alone that a severe policy of repression is going to adopted. We are afraid other parts of India are also to experience a new policy directed to the enforcement of respect for law and authority. For several months past the Liberals inside and outside the Government tried their best to restrain the extremists and the Government. They hoped that the former would realise after some time that their methods and policy could not but lead to lawlessness and that they would return to constitutional ways of action. Disorders have succeeded one another in rapid succession in various parts of the country, but they have hardly profited by experience. The Liberals feel that their efforts at conciliation and moderation have mostly failed. But they do not despair yet. There is still time for those who have been trying to bring on anarchy to retrace their steps. Otherwise we see nothing but a great deal of suffering and misery before the country for evidently the Government has now made up its mind to employ all its resources to establish its authority and to deal sternly with those who defy it. May God help the people as well as the Government with wisdom so that a ruinous struggle may be avoided."

So it is not in Bengal alone that "a severe policy of repression" is going to be adopted. Other parts of India are also have a taste of it. As we write, we receive news of the Punjab Government taking the lead given by Lord Ronaldshay's Government. And evidently this new policy is endorsed by the "Liberal" members in the Government.

Our contemporary is apologetic on behalf of the "Liberals" in power, who "feel that their efforts at conciliation and moderation have failed." There are three outstanding questions which agitate the public mind—the Punjab, the Khilafat and Swaraj. Is there any "Liberal" who can deny that on these three questions the overwhelming majority of the people feel most intensely and that they cannot rest satisfied until a satisfactory solution is arrived at? What has been the record of the "Liberals" and the Government in this respect? Have they, besides expressions of sympathy, *done* anything to bring about a just settlement of the Turkish question? Have they even taken advantage of the Franco-Turkish Agreement to bring pressure to bear on the British Premier to fulfil his pledges to the Muslims? Have they respected the deeps sentiments of the people by undoing the Punjab wrong in the only proper manner in which it can be done? Have they, finally, made any earnest efforts to follow the Irish example and, in consultation with the Congress, bring about the settlement of the demand for Swaraj in a manner honourable to India and satisfactory to Britain? The continued to remain open and fresh. No effort has been made on the part of Government to heal them by applying the balm of a constructive policy of conciliation. Is it wise, is it just, is it fair, then, further to lacerate them by a policy of repression? The people have been groaning under grievous wrongs —wrongs that are easy of redress if the will is there on the part of the Government, if the Government of Lord Reading place justice above prestige, if they are in earnest in their loyalty to the Liberal principle of Government that it should be based on the willing consent of the people and not on force. The people have been anxious to have the wrongs redressed through Government and it is because the Government remained adamant that they determined to get them redressed through non-violent non-co-operation. The initiative thus lies with Government. They have two paths before them—the path of conciliation and harmony and the path of repression which, as the "Leader" says, can only lead to a ruinous struggle. Is Lord Reading, with the reputation that he enjoys of statesmanship, nurtured in the tradition of Campbell-Bannerman who gave self-government to "rebel" Boers and armed with a *carte blanche* by a Cabinet which is negotiating with the "rebel" Irish, going to prefer the path of repression to that of conciliation? And what of the "Liberals" who enjoy power and exercise "influence" with the Government? A heavy responsibility rests on them. They have to direct the searchlight inwards to their hearts and ask themselves if they have been true to their country and if they will be serving the best interests of their country by supporting a campaign of repression? We can only appeal to their sense of patriotism. More than this we cannot do. As for the majority of the people, they are in earnest. Repression will mean suffering to many amongst them. But they will bear the suffering cheerfully; for, to them, to bear it so will be a test of their earnestness. Repression has never succeeded anywhere. It will not succeed with a people, the cardinal principle of whose non-violent struggle is to invite and cheerfully bear suffering.

Notes of the Day.

Land Armaments.

France, through her Premier, is pleading that she cannot further reduce her army without grave risk to her existence, unless other Powers guarantee her safety from the one menace she fears most, namely, the German. But is Germany really so formidable still, in spite of the complete destruction of her navy and air forces and almost complete disbandment of her army, not to say anything of the tremendous loss she has sustained by transfer of rolling stock, machinery, and so on? French politicians are inclined to suspect that the fangs of Germany are not yet all drawn out and that if she wills she will be able to put into the field a volunteer army of nearly a million men, more or less satisfactorily equipped. This fear appears to impartial observers to be highly exaggerated. But, experts differ as to the real potential strength of Germany at the present day, France is justified in demanding guarantees from her neighbours of protection from Germany. It is here that the unfortunate hitch comes. For a single Power like Great Britain or Italy to offer such a guarantee would be worse than useless, as such an offer would give rise to suspicions of a sinister alliance between the two Powers for mutual aggrandisement. The only solution of the problem lies in all the Powers or, in other words, the League of Nations, coming forward to guarantee the safety of France against attack. The present League of Nations has proved itself to be totally incapable of affording such protection, but it is to be hoped that as a result of the Washington Conference, steps will be taken to reconstitute the League on lines which will permit of the United States as well as Russia, Germany and Turkey joining it. When such a reformed and truly representative League of Nations comes into existence, it should be able to give France, as it will do to other small and great nations, all the protection which she needs. Till such a League is evolved, it will be futile to expect that there will be any real reduction in the land armaments of the great Powers.

Japan's Prince.

It was announced the other day that in consequence of the ill-health of the Mikado, Crown Prince Hirohito would act as Regent. The Prince is barely a youth of twenty, but carries a wise head on his shoulders. Already he has successfully performed several duties which properly belong to the Emperor, and has inspired hope and confidence amongst his people, who love and trust him. The Prince's education has been well taken care of, and only recently he was sent on a visit to England and other countries. The Prince is said to evince democratic tendencies and it seems likely that he will give an impetus to liberal movements in the Empire. He is reported to have sympathy both with the Labour and woman suffrage movements.

Police and Disturbances.

In a Press Note, which we publish elsewhere, the Government of Bombay categorically and emphatically characterise as absolutely untrue the statements "which have been made prominently in the Press and elsewhere to the effect that during the and Military forces acted in a partisan manner and that arms were issued to persons engaged or likely to be engaged in faction fighting." Government proceed to say that "the Police and Military directed their *sole* (our italics) attention to the restoration of law and order" and conclude with the usual glowing certificate that "the fact that the disorders were speedily terminated with relatively few casualties is the highest tribute to the restraint, resolution, good judgment and discipline which they displayed throughout." While we fully recognise the heavy responsibility that faced the Police and the Military and while we have no intention of belittling the part played by them in restoring order, we do not think there is any citizen of Bombay, with some personal knowledge or experience of the course of the recent unfortunate disturbances, who will endorse the view of the Government, to a very substantial extent. The most charitable view of the part played by the Police and the Military was given by Mr. H. P. Mody at the meeting held under the chairmanship of Mahatma Gandhi, when he laid particular emphasis on the fact that "the disturbances had been quelled not with the aid of the Police or of the Military, whose hands were pretty full, but largely through the efforts of the leaders of the various communities." The information that has been brought to our knowledge through unimpeachable sources, and the innumerable letters and statements we have received —which, unfortunately, in the paramount interest of peace and harmony among the various communities we are precluded from publishing—convey a less charitable view. Government deny that "arms were issued to persons engaged or likely to be engaged in faction fighting." Does this mean that no arms were issued to special constables engaged during the Prince's visit and that some of these constables did not misuse these arms?

Bombay's Reputation.

That an unfavourable view about the conduct of the Police is not confined to those quarters which are always "critical" of the action of the Police is demonstrated by a letter from Prof. Scrinzi, which a contemporary, which has attempted to belaud the Police, published yesterday. Prof. Scrinzi, whom no one will accuse of sympathy with the "non-cooperator" or hatred of the Police, says that the attack on his clerk "was committed under the very noses of half a dozen policemen" in the broad light of Sunday noon. Only an exhaustive public enquiry conducted by a body, enjoying the fullest confidence of all communities, in the city, can pass the final judgment as to the part which the Police and the Military played during the disturbances. Meanwhile, a sure test of a correct attitude on the part of the Police will be provided by the manner in which they exercise "restraint and good judgment" in bringing prosecutions in connection with the disturbances and in cooperating with the leaders of all communities for the preservation of peace. The City of Bombay has always set an example to the rest of the country by reason of the harmonious relations existing between the various communities. The recent disturbances have stained this reputation of the city. It is the duty of every citizen to wipe out this stain at once. It can only be wiped out by a policy of "Forget and Forgive." In this respect the Government of Sir George Lloyd must set the example to the citizens. Harmony of inter-communal relations has been Bombay's greatest pride and greatest contribution to India's public life. At a time when racial passions are running high in some other parts of the country, Bombay must, true to her traditions, stem the tide, regain its own harmony and also win back her proud position of the exemplar. For, whatever our political differences, we are all—Christians, Jews, Parsees, Muslims and Hindus —citizens of the First City in India and we cannot be worthy of it if we cannot live at peace among ourselves.

The Advisers of Government.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes:—

"The Governor has an Executive Council, the Ministers and the Legislature to advise and help him to come to decisions in directing policy. We are not aware what advice the Executive Council or the Ministers are giving, but it is evident that the Bengal Government's action is following scrupulously the line of advice of the European community and its mouthpieces—the Anglo-Indian newspapers. These latter are inciting the Government to a policy of ruthless repression. They indulge in gross misrepresentations of fact and are not ashamed of spreading lies to brand honest political workers as goondas. Given below are a few lines from the 'Englishman' of a fictitious description of the northern part of the city:—

'The measures taken by the Police have had an electric effect in suppressing open hooliganism, which, after the *hartal* on November 17th, threatened to increase in virulence. In the northern section of the city and in Howrah a state of affairs bordering on a reign of terror was threatened. For some reason or other, the hooligans were directing their energies particularly towards the isolation of the northern section from the rest of the city. They were leaving no stone unturned to prevent all traffic passing between the northern and southern sections. The method adopted by them consisted of stoning gharrywallas and taxi-drivers at night."

The Anglo-Indian papers and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have already succeeded in goading the Government of Bengal to suppress volunteers who did not only peaceful political work, but rendered excellent social service also, Public meetings and processions have been prohibited by the Police Commissioner.

Now the Hare Street advocate of Anglo-India is clamouring for the suppression of Indian newspapers. Its idea is to burke all journals that do not sing in tune with its own. And we shall not be surprised to see one fine morning a communique declaring that the existence of such and such journals is detrimental to law and order and must therefore cease to exist. But the Indian Nationalists are not sorry for these repressions. They know that repression only hastens liberty and is therefore welcome."

FISCAL COMMISSION.

WANTED A NATIONAL POLICY.

V*

(BY AN ECONOMIST.)

It is not to be wondered that considerable attention has been given by the Tariff Commission to the Indian export trade since it is the export trade which has enabled an artificial system of currency to be established in this country by the maintenance of a favourable balance of trade. This system is maintained largely in order to safeguard the London money market which would otherwise have to pay down cash in gold for the articles purchased by England and other countries from India. The export trade has been deliberately fostered to the detriment of the country in many cases by the grant of special railway rates to the main ports. In the handling of the raw produce and food materials from India beyond the Indian ports Indians have comparatively little share and the bulk of the profits of the export trade from India are pocketed by foreign firms.

Open Exploitation.

India is an open country for everybody to exploit, not only for English firms but for Greek and Japanese and other firms as well. But Indians themselves are discouraged by the difficulties which they encounter from Banks, Insurance Companies, Steamship Companies, Port authorities, etc. Any attempt, therefore, on the part of Indians to retain the material produced in this country for being manufactured locally will hit the foreigner in two ways. He is deprived of the profits he is collecting at the moment in the handling of it, viz., in banking commissions, insurance and freight, agency commission, middlemen's profits, the surveying and handling charges at the other end, etc. On the other hand he would also lose the return freight, insurance and other items as well as profits on the manufactured imports. Looking at the questions framed for the Commission it is obvious that a very subtle attempt is being made to bring forth from the mouth of Indian witnesses the necessity of leaving the exports of India absolutely free. Questions have been put in such a manner as to elicit the statement that export duty in the interests of local manufacturers are to be condemned. Without going into specific issues at the moment let it be said very clearly as a fundamental principle that in any scheme for the promotion and protection of national industries, exports should be treated not as an isolated item but as an integral part of the general plan. Every answer, therefore, given on specific issues should be governed by this general consideration as to the manner and extent of national requirements for industries established in this country.

Treatment of Exports.

The decision from the country's standpoint in the matter of exports should be governed by two factors. The first is of interest to exporters themselves, viz., some manipulation and some little improvement in the exported commodity by which a certain amount of Indian labour is engaged locally and the resultant commodity increases in value very much more than the labour devoted here. Thus, instead of exporting paddy it is better for India to export rice and it is better for the Government to encourage by very possible means the production of rice so that while the exports continue, the commodity exported has been improved by the devotion of Indian labour and capital. It involves very small loss on the handling in the matter of freight, etc. It brings a much larger return to the agriculturists by the establishment of numerous factories which compete for the product locally. It involves national safety since if at any stage a larger quantity is required for local use it could be imediately diverted without any dislocation. The same consideration may be urged in regard to hides, mineral and other metallic ores, oil seeds, etc. Several foreign countries are imposing at present duties on rice while they are allowing a free import of paddy. The same remarks apply to other duties. Not merely as a retaliation to this but in order to encourage the initial working up of material in this country as far as possible export duties should be levied on absolutely prime raw stuff; and if they are levied all round, they should be much bigger on such stuff than on commodities on which a certain amount of Indian labour has already been devoted. As an illustration of other items, which will do no harm to the country, is the gold ore produced in this country. It is essential that a refinery should be set up in India and that can only be set up if the producers of gold ore find it to their own advantage. What could be more wasteful than the export of gold ore from this country and the importation of refined gold unless it were deliberately done to feed the banks, insurance companies, steamship companies and the middlemen? Similarly with regard to myrabolams exported from this country, when by a very simple process it could be prepared into Tannin and sent forth in very small bulk it is absurd to suggest that the producers of this article would suffer by this article being worked up in India. It would be a more correct representation of the situation to say that the producers of these articles are suffering at present mainly on account of the comparative absence of competition in the sale and handling of their products to foreign countries.

Imperial Preference: Not Wanted

The other main considerations in support of exports is absolute freedom, without any sort of preference, to sell in the best market. Imperial preference, which in the matter of export duties does not secure any good to the country, would only mean loss

(Continued on page 10.)

*Previous articles in the series appeared on Nov. 7, 10, 13, and 23 respectively.

REDUCTION OF SEA ARMAMENTS.

NO TOLERATION TO GERMAN AGGRESSIONS.

FRANCO-KEMALIST AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Speaking at a luncheon in the City Lord Curzon, in the course of reference to the Washington Confesence, uttered a caution that it was no use reducing sea armaments if it was still contemplated to pile up vast land armaments. All Nations must act proportionately to their position and ability. Britain, he said, cannot accept to submit to sacrifices, while others took no notice of them. If Britain, whose Naval responsibilities were the greatest in the world, was willing to reduce her Naval strength, other powers should not be allowed to build up other instruments of attack, either by air or sea, which would render our sacrifices nugatory, and expose us to undue risk.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION.

Proceeding to enlarge upon the necessity for International Cooperation, Lord Curzon said that if France attempted to adopt her own isolated individual policy, she would not injure Germany in the long run and would fail to protect herself. France's real strength lay in the fact that conscience and combined forces of the World will not tolerate the reappearance in the heart of Europe of a great dangerous power always rattling her sword in its scabbard, and perpetually menacing the people of Europe. Lord Curzon emphasised the necessity of showing Germany that the Treaty must be enforced, but that no Policy of retaliation or revenge would be tolerated. He pointed out the examples of successful cooperation of Powers, namely, the settlement of Silesian, Adriatic and Russo-Polish questions, the deposition of Karl and prohibition of return of the ex-Kaiser to Germany.

FRANCO-KEMALIST AGREEMENT.

Coming to the Franco-Kemalist Agreement, Lord Curzon said that the terms of peace between the Greeks and the Turks would never be reached if individual Powers tried to steal a march on others, and concluded independent arrangements. Such plans would only lead to *cul-de-sac* from which we should never emerge. There would be better chance of securing peace if the Great Powers acted in unision.

Lord Curzon concluded his speech with reference to the fact that since the Imperial Conference the Foreigh Affairs Policy had become the Empire Policy (Cheers) and that was a great source of encouragement and strength.

M. BRIAND'S DEPARTURE.

EARL BEATTY'S SATISFACTION WITH ARMAMENTS CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.
Recd.11 p.m., Nov. 25.

Washington.—M. Briand today bade farewell to the Conference prior to his departure for France. Earl Beatty who is shortly returning to Britain in the course of an interview, said that gratifying progess had been made with regard to the Limitation of Armaments. He declared that he would leave Washington with perfect equanimity.

SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

SIR O PHILIPPS' ADDRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Fourteen maritime nations were represented at the inaugural meetings to-day of London of the International Shipping Conference, Sir Owen Philipps presiding. In his opening speech Sir O. Philipps declared that the shipping situation made practical co-operation between the shipowne throughout the world inevitable. We advocated that older vessels also new inferior ships should not be broken up and added that if the countries represented at th conference abolished half of the artificial restrictions a greater number of vessel would be employed.

BELFAST RIOTS.

GOVERNMENT'S DETERMINATION TO STAMP OUT TROUBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.
Recd.11 p.m., Nov. 25.

18 have been killed and 80 wounded in Belfast since Monday. The Ulster Cabinet after a Conference with the Lord Mayor and the Police has announced steps which are to be taken to cope with the disorder. Sir Dawson Bates, Ulster Home Secretary, says that Government is determined to stamp out trouble and will use its powers inflexibly. The introduction of nine o'clock curfew in disturbed area checked the disorder last night but the premises of several publicans were raided.

AFGHAN TREATY.

BRITISH GOVT. AND MOSLEM STATES.

NO UNFRIENDLINESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The "Daily Express" says the new treaty of friendship with Afghanistan is very welcome. In view of the activities of Russian soviet in the direction of Afghanistan it is all the more satisfactory that dictates of good sense and neighbourliness have triumphed. Given goodwill on both the sides,—and this is assured on the part of the British Government,—there is every reason to hope that good relations may now be firmly and increasingly established. The paper adds that it is to be particularly hoped that the conclusion of the Treaty with the independent Moslem state will do something towards checking the widespread story that the policy of British Government is inspired by unfriendliness towards the Moslem states as such.

KING'S MESSAGE TO AMIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.
Recd.11 p.m., Nov. 25.

The King has telegraphed to the Amir of Afghanistan, expressing his sincere pleasure at the restoration of old friendly relations between the Amir's predecessors and the British Government.

DELHI PAPERS' COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The "Congress" a nationalist paper observes that Afghanistan has achieved what she desired most, full independence, and she can now help her neighbouring Islam states.

The "Itfaq" welcome the treaty.

CALCUTTA PAPERS' COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The "Bengalee" thinks that the emissaries of the Bolsheviks have been frustrated in their unholy designs.

The "Servant" considers that the treaty merely legalises the existing state of affairs and makes provisions for necessary adjustments.

The "Patrika" says in the absence of the terms of the trety which Afghanistan has concluded with Soviet Russia it is not possible to call the Anglo-Afghan treaty a triumph of British diplomacy. On the other hand undiplomatic mind is likely to think that Afghanistan has won all along the line

"INDEPENDENT" ON AFGHAN TREATY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 25.

The "Independent," commensing on the Afghan Treaty, says:—On the whole it is obvious that Afghanistan has not yielded much and gained a good deal. It is a matter for congratulation that an Asiatic power, and our immediate neighbour, should have been able to secure such very advantageous terms from Great Britain.

MADRAS PAPERS' COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 25.

The "Madras Mail" fears that the past intimacy between Kabul and Moscow required something more than a written assurance that the Afghans will keep faith or will not use arms imported through India against us at a future date.

The "Daily Express' is fully satisfied and regards the provisions of the treaty as entirely equitable.

The "Hindu" says the treaty has evidently been received by the Government of India with a sigh of relief if not exactly with feelings of satisfaction and such perhaps would be the attitude of the country.

FURTHER PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 24.

Press comments so far received indicate that they welcome Anglo-Afghan treaty and commend the efforts of Lord Reading and Sir Henry Dobbs. The "Eastern Mail" Delhi, calls the treaty honourable and gratifying. It is no small achievement for Lord Reading and no mall [illegible] for Sir Henry Dobbs. To the [illegible] British Government belongs the credit of attempting to set up an Islamic Empire.

The "Englishman" (Calcutta) expects to see Afghan representatives sitting amongst Indians at Geneva and Afghanistan taking her place amongst countries which deliberate upon the affairs of the whole world.

The "Statesman" says though the treaty may not be all that Government of India desired, it establishes a friendly working understanding between India and an important Mahomedan power.

The "Indian Daily News" hopes that Afghanistan will remain true as steel for ever.

FRANCO KEMALIST AGREEMENT.

RESERVATIONS SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Paris.—Whlie generally approving the Franco-Kemalist Treaty the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate has made important reservations. The Committee asks what were the precise duties and instructions of Franklin Bouillon; and had he exceeded them. The Ex-Premier Ribot points out that the Treaty has caused Britain to raise serious objections which ought to be met. All the Committee are asking what will be the fate of the minorities which will be practically abandoned after being France's Allies. The idea dominating the debate was the importance of defending the French interests without breaking the war time solidarity of the Allies.

LAND ARMAMENT.

M. BRIAND'S PLEA.

"FRANCE FACED WITH DANGERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Washington.—It is stated that speaking in yesterday's discussion on land armament M. Briand opposed the detailed discussion because France was faced with indisputable dangers and could not reduce her army unless other powers supported her. He added that without such guarantees limitation land armaments was impossible.

It is understood that the Far Eastern committee of the Conference has decided that likin must be abolished

A SUB COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Washington.—Delegations of five powe sitting in a secret session to discuss land disarmament have appointed sub-committee deal with aeroplanes, gas and other auxilia means of warfare.

EVEREST EXPEDITION.

GEN. BRUCE'S ATTEMPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

At the annual dinner of the association of the British members of the Swiss Alpin Club in London Sir Francis Younghusbar said that the Mount Everest expedition nex year would be sent out with the best possible equipment of supplies and men. Every thing General Bruce asked for would be given him and he was sure that if it was at all possible to climb the mountain Gener Bruce would do it. Sir F. Younghusbar paid a tribute to the able diplomatic wo of Mr. Bury in removing the political difficulties in the way of the attempt.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S TOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.
Recd.11 p.m., Nov. 25.

Shanghai—Lord Northcliffe departed for Macao on November 21st. After a few days' visit to the Governor of Singapore, Lord Northcliffe goe ste Java, Cochin China and Siam and thereafter to Ceylon and Bombay.

IRISH CONFERENCE.

NOT ALL HOPE LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The meeting between Mr. Lloyd Georg and Sir J. Craig has been fixed for Novem ber 25th. Sir J. Craig, who has recovered from his indisposition, goes to Ireland on Friday night for a meeting of Northern Parliament on November 29th.

Lord Birkenhead speaking in London after a conference with the Sinn Feiners and referring to the Irish conference said the poor which excluded hope was not yet definitely closed.

CABLE ITEMS.

Coblence.—Four hundred American troop are returning home on November 25th a sixteen hundred more in December.

Berlin.—Explosion has taken place at another of Badische Anilne Company's work at Ludwigshafen. Two were killed and eight were injured and the building was destroyed.

SIGNIFICANCE OF IBN SAUD'S VICTORY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.
Recd.11 p.m., Nov. 25.

In connection with the news from Bahrein to the effect that Ibn Saud, Sultan of Nejd, has conquered Sultan Ibn Reshed and has captured his Capital, Sail, it is pointed out in London that if the victory is confirmed it may mean that Ibn Saud's prestige will be enhanced and that he will again move against Mecca.

TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The new arrangement under the resolution moved by senator Root in favour of the territorial and the administrative integrity of China implies the acceptance, of financial consortium by China; also pooling of the existing railway concessions as far as operation of the railways is concerned in order to prevent discrimination between the trades of different nationalities.

DELHI PICKETING.

"PEACEFUL AND ORDERLY"

A DIGNIFIED REPUDIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 24.

Lala Shankar Lal, Mr. Asaf Ali Mr. Mahomed Taqi (Secretary, District Congress Committee) and five others who were served with order under section 144 Cr. P. C. yesterday have made the following statement to the press.

"President of the Provincial Congress Committee of Delhi acting with full concurrence of the members of the Provincial Council and President of the District Congress Committee of Delhi directed the District Congress Committee to take peaceful steps to pursuade the cloth merchants of Delhi to desist, in their own interests from importing foreign cloth into Delhi during the coming year. Accordingly trained volunteers controlled by the District Congress Committee were ordered to carry out instructions of the District Congress Committee which consisted of peacefully persuading cloth merchants and their customers to abstain from permitting their nation to be exploited by the foreigners through foreign cloth. The volunteers commenced their patriotic and selfless work on the 21st instant and continued for three days to discharge their duties with admirable tact and exemplary restrain under grave provocation offered and criminal assaults made by some persons apparently hired for the purpose. However a a vast majority of cloth merchants signified their appreciation of the work of these volunteers by willingly signing the undertaking in accordance with terms proposed to them by the District Congress Committee. On the 23rd instant by about midday, the district Congress Committee had registered the names of nearly 959 of the entire number of the cloth merchants in Delhi city who had so signed the undertaking The District Magistrate of Delhi has, however, made it an occasion for issuing a "Dhase" ostensibly with the object of intimidating and coercing the law abiding citizens. We categorically repudiate the allegations that the volunteers have caused or intended to cause obstruction, annoyance or injury to any person lawfully employed or have done any acts calculated to intimidate, obstruct or annoy any person engaged in pursuit of his lawful avocation. They have, on the other hand, discharged their moral and national duty of respectfully and humbly warning their countrymen against the subtle exploitation by the foreigners. The District Magistrate of Delhi has, however, persuaded himself to declare such patriotic activities unlawful. Under these circumstances we whom the foreign District Magistrate intended to coerce and intimidate into submission against our consciences, individually decline to acknowledge his authority to restrain us from pursuing the course of action which our national interests clearly distate to us."

ADDRESS TO PRINCE.

AMRITSAR MUNICIPALITY TO RECONSIDER DECISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 25.

The Amritsar Municipal Committee which had actually passed a resolution to present an address to the Prince meets on the 28th instant to consider a requisition by 14 members to cancel the same and if only the signatories stand by it the previous decision may be taken as good as cancelled.

BURMA RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON. Nov. 25.

On the Government of India's sanction to export anywhere one lakhs of tons of 1921 rice crop becoming known, the rice market declined a little. The old crop was quoted at Rs. 604 January, the new crop Rs. 465, three months Rs. 455. The local demand for special qualities continues also for boiled rice. The mills specials are available at Rs. 570-580.

MR. KELKAR ARRIVES AT BARODA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 25.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, President of the Tenth Marathi Literary Conference, with Mr. C. V. Vaidya, arrived at Baroda Station at 7.30 a.m. He was received by Shrimant Sampatrao Gaikwad, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Sharangpani and members of the Reception Committee. Shrimant Sampatrao took the President and the party to the State Guest House.

ANIMALS IN MOVIES.

The American Red Star Animal Relief, working in co-operation with the American Humane Association, is trying to improve the lot of animals used in motion picture exhibitions. In many cases dogs horses and wild beasts are cruelly treated in order to obtain a scene that will amuse the patrons of the movies. The Red star is working to have such cruelties stopped and it needs money to continue its work. People wishing to contribute can send their remittances to Mr. Bhagat Ram, Secretary Animals' Friend Society, Ferozepore Cantonment.

MODERN. KURUKHSHETRA.

NO CAUSE FOR DISCOURAGEMENT.

MR. DAS AT BARDOLI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Nov. 23.

Shriju C. R. Das passed the Bardoli Station on the evening of the 21st inst. on his way to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress. The people of Bardoli and the surrounding places therefore, took this opportunity of welcoming the President-elect of the Congress, and had gathered in large numbers. As the train steamed in Sjt. Das was garlanded with yarn garlands and the whole area resounded with the cries of "Bande Mataram," Mahatma Gandhiji ki Jai," Sjt. Daski Jai" etc. Sjt. Das and Shrimati Sarala Devi got out of the train and proceeded to a meeting place only a few yards from the station. Dr. Dixit, President of the Surat City Municipality, who had gone in advance to receive the party, requsted Mr. Das on behalf of the people, to address them a few words.

Mr. Das said he did not know what to say on the occasion to the brave men and women of Bardoli, the Kurukshetra of modern India. Had it not been for the riots in Bombay, they could have shortly started Civil Disobedience for the attainment of Swaraj. The eyes of the whole of India were fixed upon them. The Working Committee was going to decide the policy to be adopted He could not say what that policy would be. He for one was of opinion that the Civil Disobedience campaign need not be postponed longer. He was not at all discouraged by what happened in Bombay. "Gundas" existed in every big town. That kind of violence was not a surprise to him, although he regretted it very much. Theirs was a non-violent struggle. The *gundas* will remain outside their fights. Bardoli need not, therefore, be discouraged. Patriotism never died on account of hooliganism. They should do every thing in their power provided, the means were non-violent. May God bless the movement and check the hooliganism. There should be no lagging behind. Let them be determined in their resolve to attain Swaraj, within this very year. Whatever it may cost for winning Swaraj they will have it. They should prefer to die rather than to survive as a slave. They were human beings and hence they could not live without freedom. There was no other alternative. India had got to teach the world that Swaraj could be attained without exercising physical force.

ARREST OF 9 NATIONAL WORKERS.

DISSUADING BOYS FROM GOING TO SCHOOL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Bara Banki message says the Vice-president and joint secretaries of District Congress Committee, the Secretary, Tahsil Congress Committee, the Captain of volunteers, in all nine persons, have been arrested there on a charge of having dissuaded school students from attending school on the *hartal* day and will be shortly put up for trial.

KHILAFAT MEETING AT MOHAN.

SHIAS EXHORTED TO JOIN THE COUSE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

UNAO, Nov. 23.

Mohan Khilafat meeting attended by some 6,000 men was held on 15th inst. Allama Hindi, the famous Shia leader of Lucknow, presided. Maulanas Silamatullah of Farangi Mahal, Hasrat Mohani Rafiqahmad, Jagannath Pershad of Lucknow, Begam Sahiba Hasrat Mohani, Sirdarali Pt Ramprasad, Cawnpore, Bajpaiji, Syed Mohammad of Unao attended. Pandit Motilal Nahruji's letter was read by Sayed Akramul Hasan Mohani President, Mohan, Khilafa meeting.

Hafiuddinji read a stirring national poem Allamai Hindi in his thrilling presidental speech, particlarly exhorted the Shia community to join the Kalafat cause. He impressed in emphatic words that according to religious principles it was obligatory on every Shia to adhere to non-co-operation movement and to obey the joint Fatwa of Ulamas which he approved.

Mr. Jagannath Pershad moved a resolution congratulating Karachi heroes. The boycott of the Prince of Wales was moved by Maulana Salamatulla and seconded by Sirdar Ali and Morarilalji.

Complete hartal was observed on 17th. The conference lasted for five hours.

At the instance of Begam Hasrat Mohani a ladies' conference was held at night and 1,000 attended. Begam Ikramulhasan Mohani was in the chair. Sweet but impressive speeches were delivered. Money was collected for Angora and the ladies took Swadeshi vow.

A Delhi telegram of November 24, states it is notified that treasury bills will be issued for a term of three months at Rs. 99-5 annas per cent in addition to the treasury bills for six, nine, and twelve months and subject to the conditions at present applicable to the latter..

LESSON FROM BOMBAY RIOTS.

"SINK COMMUNAL DIFFERANCE."

MR. DESHPANDE CONGRATULATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 24.

A crowded public meeting was held in the Chatris Theatre yesterday. Mr. Kowjalgi gave his impressions of Bombay riots and explained the Mulshi Petha Satyagrha movement. He exhorted audience to help the sacred fight undertaken by the Mavalas in connection with the conviction of Mr. Gangadharao Deshpande.

The meeting unanimously passed the following resolution.

Citizens of Bijapud assembled in a public meeting warmly congratulate Desa Bhakt Gangadharrao Deshpande, President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee on his conviction and heroic suffering for the cause of the country and declare their solemn belief that the sufferings of patriots is the surest road to freedom.

While proposing the resolution Mr. Kowjalgi read out Mr. Gangadharrao's message advising the people to peacefully carry out the N. C. O. movement, sinking caste and racial differences for the cause of the Motherland adding his conviction that he would return a purified man from the jail. Mr. Kowjalgi exhorted the audience to take a lesson from Bombay disturbances and to learn to maintain peace, good will and brotherly affection between the different classes and caste irrespective of political opinions.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS

DECLARED UNLAWFUL IN PANJAB

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 26.

The following notifications, dated 24th November, appear in a Punjab Government Gazette Extraordinary:—Under section 1 (2) of Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908, as amended by Devolution Act 1920 the Government of Punjab-in-Council is pleased hereby to extend part two of the said Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act to the province of the Punjab. Whereas the Governor of Punjab-in-Council is of opinion that associations now known as "Khilafat Volunteers" and "Congress Volunteers" respectively, are interfering or have for their objects interference with the maintenance of law and order and that they constitute a danger to the public peace. Now, therefore, the Governor of Punjab-in-Council, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1913 as amended by Devolution Act 1920 is pleased hereby to declare the said associations to be unlawful within the meaning of section 15 of the said Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Under section 2 (1) of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act 1911 the Governor of Punjab-in-Council with the previous sanction of the Governor General-in-Council is pleased to declare the districts of Lahore, Amritsar and Sheikhupura in the province of the Punjab to be proclaimed areas.

NO MEETINGS TO BE HELD IN ALLAHABAD

DIST. MAGISTRATE'S NOTICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 25.

Mr. K.N. Knox, District Magistrate of Allahabad, has issued the following notice to Pandit Shamlal Nehru and several other Congress workers:—It has been decided in the present situation and in view of the occurrence in Bombay and elsewhere that meetings held in the interest of civil disobeulence, Yatta, boycott or picketing will be prohibited in this district. I write to inform you of this decision in order to prevent disappointment as peremptory orders may have to be issued in the case of meetings of which no notice or only very short notice is given.

SITUATION IN DELHI.

MEETING TO-DAY OF CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 25.

It is understood that a General Meeting of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee will be held here to-day to consider the present political situation caused by the declaration of Delhi under the Seditious Meetings Act and disbandment of the Volunteer Corps and to formulate for future actions. The meeting is not open to the Press.

RANGOON STUDENTS BOYCOTT PROCESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 25.

A Procession of three to four thousand children of both the sexes marking the anniversary of school boycott and protest against the Rangoon University Act. Flags and inserted banners were carried in the procession which included bands and proceeded from the centre of the town to Shwedagon Pagoda in an orderly manner.

CALCUTTA LETTER

COMPLETE HARTAL

THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE

BENGALIS BEAR NO ILL-WILL TOWARDS THE PRINCE

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

The Hartal was as complete on the 17th as the closing of any hermetically sealed tube like which all the shops were not only in the Indian quarter but in the English quarter too; and the Hogg Market was closed too. The gharries, the taxis, the trams plied not: many many clerks attended not their offices. Whether this was due to N.C.O. or want of conveyances the effect was the same. Thus Bengalis showed their grief, not ill-will. His Majesty's previous message referring to the "ties of affection which for so long have linked his house with the people of India" and the last one referring to the "new powers" with which India has been "equipped" fell flat upon the Calcutta populace. His Majesty's declaration that "wisdom and contentment growing hand in hand will lead India into ever increasing national greatness within a free Empire" is not understood by us dullheaded Calcutta Bengalis, when the "national" volunteers or anything "national" is punishable and the word "free" is sedition. About "wisdom" and "contentment" the former does not exist in Simla or Karachi, and the latter is absent from Bengal, the Punjab, etc.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

The Moderate and official portions of Bengal have made splendid arrangement to accord a reception to the Prince. The poor and teeming millions in Bengal have their beloved sons and daughters: and how the Khulna people far will be seen in the recent photos published in the "Bombay Chronicle":—"A Girl in Rags", "Clamour for rations" etc., and the father of that ragged girl, and many other fathers like him cannot as a matter of course accord a "hearty" reception when he and his kith and kin are hungry and naked. Even Sir P. C. Roy (who ought to have been awarded the Nobel Prize arbitrarily bestowed on Anatole France by a one-sided European nation and trustees who only realise Russian famines and French talents) who has seen such ghastly sights in Khulna district so near to Calcutta can hardly conform to the Military Secretary's notification to wear Shrewanis or Kabbas or Jubbas or Pugrees or Payjamas of a regulation type to pay his respects to the Viceroy or the Prince at the levee. The "Statesman" which lately vilified the Viceroy in connection with the Munitions Case has taken to flattery again, and states "the distinguished lawyer and statesman who now presides over the administration of the country" is a man of honour who speaks of the "friendly relations between India and other parts of the Empire" and the Duke of Connaught "won all hearts" and his appeal for a determination "to forget and forgive the causes of discord" made a profound and conciliatory impression. That the "Statesman" does not tell the truth is proved by the recent prosecutions. After a lapse of 2½ years the Viceroy has "forgotten and forgiven" and discharged some Martial Law victims in the Punjab "animated by a desire to extend clemency". Surely recent Viceroys hardly showed clemency in such cases and it were better if we were told the truth that His Excellency had found them innocent. If not, another miscarriage of justice like the Munitions Case has taken place. If the Prince's visit heralded a new era by the wholesale discharge of political prisoners own Gandhi Maharaj would have been beaten! The distribution of 25 thousand rupees worth of sweets to half-famished school lads in Calcutta (because no Bengali lad eats his stomachful now-a-days thanks to the price of sugar and flour and ghee) would be resented by many a father insulted by the police so often in public streets like Dr. Horidhon Dutt, and I learn that a boycott is being arranged of sweets. "Give us the bitters to swallow rather", said a lad of the Calcutta University, "to be washed down with a cup of woe brewed by the subscriptions and municipal contributions made at the cost of the rate-payers."

The Hindu form of blessings and Sankirtan has been arranged with dances to follow. Well, it is that his tender heart is screened off from the devastations in Bengal by famine, pestilence, high prices, police zoolooms, ragged poverty of the masses and political trials. The Prince is an educated young man: his heart will ache; so it is better to tell him that Khadi is not "enough" to clothe us all,—as if, O Lord!—Manchester was available in enough quantities to clothe the ragged girls at Khulna and all the poor womankind during the last 100 years and more of British Rule and all the common men that for the two centuries witnessed famine after famine and passed their days in rags, though certainly richer Indians do wear fine clothing. But, for one Indian dashing past in motor along the street you find a lakh trekking their way to office perspiring and possessing one shirt alone! In former times at least in Bengal, Mr. Editor, and probably in other places too (my experience is limited of kings and monarchs) when a raja or badsha used to visit a place all prisoners were released to join the festivity, but now only illumination, Sankirtan and subscription remain,—like the case of the Orpington hen in which the nest building habit has disappeared by evolution, but only the carrying of a straw in her beak remains during laying to tell of the days that were.

If Khaddar is not enough, Manchester cloth was also never enough because it gave rise to discontent due to draining of wealth and never clothed *all* Indians. In fact "a naked, savage race" is a standing rebuke levelled at us Indians by Europeans. The Manchester-Lancashire experiment has failed. It is true the Charka had failed also before Manchester dawned. That was due to our foolishness, and out of the two "not enoughs" give us our homespun. It is thus that I want to meet the arguments of those that challenge "Charka and handlooms would never succeed, otherwise they would not have been given up!" Even partial success would be beneficial, as the 1905 Swadeshi has established in the Bengal markets trunks and shoes.

COAL TARRING WHITE HOUSES.

Strange rumours are afloat: are the Bengalis going to cut their own noses to mar another's show? I learn that some people will besmear their white-washed houses with coal-tar, and thus humour His Royal Highness when he comes to the city of palaces. The hired Bengali opinion appearing in the "Englishman" and "Statesman" always told us that Bengalis were lukewarm to N.C.O. and that Calcutta was above suspicion, and that Bengalis were not the "dupes" of Mr. Gandhi. And what did we see in Calcutta?—*A hartal* tighter than any other place perhaps. The immediate future is very gloomy for cooperators, as Rai Bahadurs and Government officers' houses are side by side with Bengali masses' dwelling places which will be coal-tarred and which will put the big cooperators in a false position ridiculous enough to entice the Prince to our dirty quarter rather than witness the funny Tibetan Dance.

We Bengalis bear absolutely no ill-will against His Royal Highness: we merely criticise the speeches and would advise that after seeing comic dances, and tiger-shooting, His Royal Highness should visit Khulna and see the ragged girls and carry the message to his Imperial father, our beloved King.

HOW EUROPEAN PRISONERS ARE TREATED.

Much is being said now about treatment of Indian political prisoners. A Bengali engineer or contractor who has recently visited the European Ward in a jail describes how he saw one of the exalted inmates doing six months in his handsome prison:—"The roof of the room was very high, and the furniture better than the ordinary Bengali's. The tea was served to His Highness in right royal style, and knives and forks are supplied at dinner which consists of a number of courses." He was recipient of attentions from the jail people as if they were his paid servants, and as if he was dwelling in his own spacious bungalow with a beautiful garden." It is a wonder that more Europeans do not go to jail in these days of high rents and high prices in Calcutta. To worship the white skin is the natural craving of us Indians, and their hatred for us is but natural in Europeans. The Provakar newspaper is well translated by the "Statesman" that Bengalis must give up hating the "low" castes such as bagdis, muchis, domes, as they are pained in the same way when we hate them. Had Dr. Kitchlew been a British thief or pickpocket instead of being an honest Indian speaker, he would have got knives and forks.

"MISCONDUCT OF MILITARY POLICE."

In a very obscure footnote the "Statesman" which seems to be thus hiding some ghastly tale prints the following:—

> "A message from Chittagong states: The Government has directed an official enquiry into the alleged misconduct of the military police on the night of October 20 and the Additional District Magistrate, Mr. Burrows, has issued notices calling upon all persons who can throw light on the matter to give evidence at his court on November 21 and following days."

It is regrettable that its readers are not even told all about the nature of the alleged misconduct: is it an outrage on a poor woman or on a victim of enlarged spleen? Who has sent this wire? What prevented him mentioning the fact and names of alleged culprits? No newspaper takes the trouble to ascertain the truth on receipt of such a wire. The condition of Calcutta's police is such as to have necessitated complaint from Dr. Horidhon Dutt, a loyalist and Municipal Commissioner, who had to apply to court for being tormented by a petty constable who got two months' hard labour for assaulting. And yet "Under Two Flags" (a European) writes to the "Statesman" whether he should sail home as Howrah is under Khilafat "police" and Khilafat "court"! Not yet, Sir! Gandhiji orders that Europeans should still remain as servants of Mother India when Swaraj is achieved.

BENGALIS AND NEGROES.

A Bengali returning from Europe states that when he visited America he was denied admission into American hotels being a niggerish fellow. "And could you not find hotels owned by Indians or other nations?" he was asked by his hearers. "Yes of course! there was a Negro hotel hard by, but I hated to enter it!" It will take long for Englishmen to overcome hatred for us when Bengalis themselves hate other nations and their own countrymen in Bengal who are lower down in the caste scale. Yet Gandhi Maharaj says that there is no low man for a low work: he can himself do that.

MOULANA ABUL KALAM'S HOUSE SEARCHED.

ALL PAPERS TAKEN AWAY.

On Friday night at about 11-30 O'clock a strong party of some 30 policemen including Indian Police constables, European sergeants and C. I. D. Inspectors, under the charge of Mr. Goldie, Deputy Commissioner, raided the residence of Maulana Abulkalam and after a search of 3 hours took away all the letters, miscellaneous papers and manuscripts and even the scraps of papers from the waste paper basket and thus leaving not a single piece of paper behind them.

Moreover Editor of "Paigham's" room was searched. All his personel letters, account books, registers, some booklets and some letters connected with office affairs and some articles for "Paigham" were also taken away.—The "Patrika."

FISCAL COMMISSION.

(Continued from page 3.)

to the revenues of this country. What is there to prevent the consignment destined from here apparently for United Kingdom being either diverted on the way or transhipped and sent to Belgium? Besides, the export trade to the United Kingdom is very much smaller than the import trade, and that to the self-governing colonies is practically negligible. Any complication in the tariff system of India as regards exports on the plea of imperial preference must be condemned. The Government of India have in a very objectionable manner imposed export duty on hides with a big preference in favour of the Empire with the result that English buyers in the Indian market have the pick of the market and the American and other customers of India are unnecessarily penalised. So long as India has not got her own national shipping the best thing that can happen is to have several competing steamship lines and any preference to the consignments going to English ports *ipso facto* discourages competition shipping which is bad for this country. When prices of commodities exported by India fall in foreign countries, who bears the brunt? The Indian producers in all cases, instead of the shipping companies bearing a portion of it. English lines enjoying mail and other subsidies would take away to foreign ports Indian stuff which is required for Indian consumption. We have actually had the phenomena of cheaper rates from an Indian port to the United Kingdom than between an Indian port and an Indian port. The best method to avoid this sort of straking of the Indian producers' interests is to work out a consistent national policy and to adhere to it so as to avoid all complications about imperial preference and to let Indian produce be sold in the best market at the best price and to encourage competition amongst foreign shipping companies.

General Principles.

There should be no export duties in case of manufactured articles, and partly manufactured articles must invariably bear smaller rate of export duties than raw produce. As soon as industrial establishments in India grow so as to absorb the bulk of the Indian produce the export of raw produce should be strictly prohibited. Such a situation is likely to arise only after some years. In the meanwhile, the system should be worked solely in the interests of this country and neither directly nor indirectly in the interests of middlemen, bankers, insurance companies, shipping companies and exporting firms and agents who are growing fat on the export trade of India arising out of the exhausting labour and toil of the inhabitants of this country.

Conclusion

It is possible that while the mind of the country is engaged on acute political issues much attention is not being given to the work of the Tairff Commission. But it should be recognised that the attraction to the English in this country has been and is mainly economic. They come here for trade and in their trade they have all the advantages on their side owing to the political influence which they have acquired. To get rid of this political power it is also necessary to remove the economic temptation by such precautions as can be taken. A national industrial policy is also wanted and has been asked for by public leaders from the last several decades. It has been discouraged and avoided by the Government working on behalf of English vested interests in industry and in trade. Once this question is definitely fixed in the mind of a witness, the lines on which he can reply to the enquiries of the Tariff Commission will not be difficult because the witness would fix his replies upon all questions by the definite economic need in this country which is, the increase of industry and the increase of employment for her surplus population, and the retention in this country of the profits which are pocketed by foreigners. This policy would develop subsidiary industries and trade such as transport, insurance, banking, etc. in the matter of national defence as well as national pride of the establishment of several large industries this policy would make this country self-sufficient in all respects. These are the dominant features of an economic policy and a tariff policy conceived solely in the interests of this country. All other issues raised by the Tariff Commission are either irrelevant or deliberately put there to confuse the mind of the witness and to elicit evidence which may either be contradictory or weak. It is one thing to say that having accepted these issues, there is likely to be small difference as to the consequences of any particular action in the minds of economic experts. It is another thing to say that the main body of Indian opinion is at variance on the main considerations which lead to the framing of her tariff policy. The writer is confident that if only witnesses could avoid details or mere theoretical puzzles or a premature consideration of the consequences of this, that or the other, they would be going on the right lines and would present to the Commission a solid front leaving no doubt whatsoever as to the necessity of a deliberate and considerable protection to the industrial efforts initiated and guided by Indians themselves. Having suffered in the past to suit the conveniences and greed of foreigners, even if it means suffering and sacrifice, let this country cheerfully accept a period of transition if it can establish itself amongst the comity of nations on a self-respecting economic basis capable of defending herself against interested attacks from outside, capable of increasing her wealth and the standard of life of her own people and achieving after the model of Germany and Japan that national greatness and the leadership of Asia which have always belowed to her in the past.

(Concluded.)

Dewan Bahadur A. Subbarayalu Reddy, Minister of Education, died on the 24th evening and at his funeral the Governor of Madras was represented by his Indian A. D.C. Risaldar Yakub Khan, and the local Government was represented by Mr. P.C. Dutt, Secretary, Educational Department.

AN UNHOLY BABEL.

BENGAL AND NON-VIOLENCE.

The "Servant" writes:—

Bengal has the cleanest record possible, so far as the conduct of the movement of Non-co-operation is concerned. Its prosecution here has been marked by an ever-growing appreciation of the spirit of non-violence. Any demonstration that lent itself to abuse or impropriety of any kind, not to speak of still uglier developments, came to be discontinued the very moment it gave any indication of unwholesome possibilities. We apprehended mischief from boys laying themselves prostrate in front of the examination halls to prevent intending examinees from sitting for examinations and set our face sternly against the practice with the result that it was soon stopped. We raised our voice against noisy and uproarious demonstrations in the days of the trial of the first Khilafat and Congress victims of repression, and our Khilafat friend readily admitted the correctness of our attitude, and decided to put an end to things of that sort. When Pir Badshah Mian was arrested and tried at Faridpur, we all went there at the repeated request of the local people to see that the large number of his adherents did not get out of hand. When picketting of cloth shops at Barabazar was about to open the door to violence. Jamnalal Bazaj and Abul Kalam Azad came to some sort of understanding with the merchants and withdrew the picket even at the risk of injuring the boycott during the Puja season. And last comes this historic hartal of the 17 of November. Even to suggest that such a hartal in which was involved the whole population of a metropolis like Calcutta could have been the result of pure intimidation by a few hundred volunteers is grotesque in the extreme. If the population of the city had no heart in it, why did it allow itself to be intimidated? We have searched in vain the jeremiads of Anglo-India to fasten on a single case of intimidation or violence described with the necessary circumstances for instituting an enquiry. It is quite possible that when a whole city set its heart on the success of a national undertaking, people appeared on the scene who were not very punctilious as to how they achieved their end. We do not yet claim to have succeeded in imbuing every section of the community with a thorough-going spirit of non-violence, but still they did not go beyond abuses or jokes, even if the version of our critics is to be believed. A cocoanut shied here or brick bat thrown there does not take away from the general peaceful character of the procedure. If responsible statesmen and journalists could thirst for the blood of Haldane in England when the war was on are such minor ebullitions of race-feeling, as may have marked the recent hartal in some quarter, absolutely undeserving of clarity? As to the volunteers who are coming in for such ruthless extermination we challenge anybody to produce any evidence that they did not behave themselves. They were put on their honour and we have heard it from some of the bitterest enemies of the movement that they exposed themselves to all possible risks in the interest of peace. Crowds drawn to the public streets by mere curiosity were dispersed, manifestations of unholy satisfaction at the embarrassment of Europeans in the railway stations and other public places were sternly rebuked and stopped; proneness to rowyism was checked and provided against, and every step was taken to ensure the peaceful character of the event. If there was any intimidation, it was from quarters interested in discrediting the movement of Non-co-operation. The lengths to which the police sergeants went on occasions constitute a blot upon any civilized administration. The volunteer placed in charge of the motor car sent by Sj. C. R. Das to escort home the District Judge of Rajshahi had his cheeks clawed in several places when he was seen carried in the prison van after arrest. The volunteers meekly bore the assaults and outrages to which they were subjected. Talk of terrorisation? Terrorization has no place in our creed or practice. We play with all our cards spread on the table. The volunteers may have asked people not to stand in the way of the complete success of the hartal by going on with the day's work inspite of the mandate of the nation to the contrary, but to characterise that as terrorization is a gross misuse of language. If there was any terrorization, it was from the guardians of law and order. Why were armour moured cars and machine-guns put on the streets? We beg to draw in this connection the attention of our readers to the letter of Sj. Padamraj Jain published elsewhere.

Those who are riding such high horse in the Anglo-Indian Press and clamouring for the wholesale rounding up of the non-co-operating lot may be reminded of the conduct of some of their own countrymen who fell upon a pary of peaceful Hindus who were returning from the immersion in the Ganges of the image of god Kartik on the night of the hartal. The incident as described in our last Saturday's issue bears repetiton:

On Thursday about 11-30 p.m., some Bengali gentlemen were returning by Dhurrumtolla Street after performing Kartick Bisarjjan (immersion of the image of the deity Kartik in the Ganges); they were met by a gang of, white ruffians near Elgin Mansions, about a dozen in number. These were armed with revolvers, and thick sticks in their hands, wore Khaki shirts and shorts and alighted from a couple of motor cars. Accosting the Bisarjian party these Europeans in the most insulting manner asked them if they belonged to Gandhi's party and whether they had observed hartal that day and refrained from working as usual. Though every question was satisfactorily replied to, yet some of the Bengali gentlemen were rougaly handled and the peacock fan of the image that was being brought back was snatched away, presumably ti adorn. Hollwell's monument as war trophy testifying to their valour. These valiant white knights, (surely there can be no Euroncan bullies) took the precaution of putting out the tail light to hide the numbers of their cars.

Does it lie in the mouth of the countrymen of such people to lay the charge of intimidation at the door of our self-respecting volunteers? Contrast with this savagery the *ahimsa* of the Khilafat volunteer who, while some of his countrymen were chuckling over the inconvenience caused to the European passengers of the Darjeeling Mail through want of coolies and conveyance, brought home to them with a stern rebuke their total misapprehension of the true spirit of hartal and himself proceeded to bear the European passengers a hand. We are really proud of our volunteers. They have emerged out of the trial with a record which far exceeds all our expectations. Anglo-India which feels the ground slipping away from under its feet at seeing a subject people recovering their energy of will is quite welcome to drive the Government to shoot every damned non-cooperator like a dog. If it feels that its ideal of manliness and freedom receives a severe shock unless it has a whole race of men under its efficient rule to merge their will in its own, it is quite welcome to treat us to a refreshing exhibition of its tiger-qualities. But by all means let it not quote Scripture in its favour, and make our national workers guilty of moral turpitude for conducting the hartal without giving the ever-active bullet the least opportunity of visiting their recalcitrance. We know that the completely successful and perfectly peaceful hartal has given both the bureaucracy and its mentor the Bengal Chamber of Commerce furiously to think. We know that it is no maintenance of law and order but its very negation if that is not done by the chosen of the gods. We know that organisation in other quarters is fraught with mischievous potentialities. We want only a confession of this faith, and not a clouding of issues by the bringing forward of absolutely unwarranted and unfounded charges. To err is human, and we are quite ready to admit that a few may have erred where many met: but to point that out is quite another thing from this Babel of hellish noise with which our ears are being assailed for the last few days. We have nothing to say to our Anglo-Indian admonishers for whom it is quite human to become alarmed at the turn things are taking, but what are we to think of those of our countrymen who, far from feeling the least thrill of patriotic pride at such quiet self-assertion of the national will, are making such mountains of their petty annoyances and inconveniences? We know what is behind this sanctimonious anxiety for law and order. If any higher impulse in their countrymen threaten their bank-balance and bourgeo's ease, that evil tendency must be ruthlessly put down before it causes an actual betrayal of their absorbing interest in life. The hollow bosoms which have been emptied of true honour and other noble emotions can only be filled by gold as Shakespear has complained

THE SITUATION IN BOMBAY

The "Independent" writes:—The latest news from Bombay is cheering. It appears that the city has assumed its normal aspect since Monday morning, and that general business has been resumed. Till the moment of writing, there is no intimation that Mr. Gandhi has broken his fast; but we anticipate a message about it almost every minute. Possibly before this issue of 'The Independent" goes to press, the news will come in. The outbreak of violence in Bombay was extremely unfortunate, and it has given a sad set-back to the business of the nation. But upon closer thought, it will be seen that the pacification of the great city is itself part of national work. The riots are a danger-signal to public workers; not only a signal, but a test also. We should ceaselessly watch against violent outbursts. That is acknowledged, but here is something more important. When in spite of all efforts violence breaks out, Congress workers should be able to restore order, without the help of Government. The anxious days in Bombay have given us a useful lesson in this respect. Some of the worst passions had come to the surface, and Bombay is so huge a city that the situation was full of ugly possibilities. Mr. Gandhi's lead was unhesitating and unmistakeable. The temptation to temporise with the evil exhibition of communal antagonism was great, and might have overwhelmed a smaller man. The Congress workers rallied to his call, and they went about the risky business of pacification without a thought for their personal safety. For the benefit of those who may seek to minimise the value of Mr. Gandhi's services in the work of peace-making we would suggest a contrast. In Madras, there was a strike in the Mills, which gave birth to animosity between the Hindus and Mahomedans on the one hand and the depressed classes on the other. There were outbreaks of violence, firing of houses and fighting in the streets the trouble being very nearly similar to that in Bombay. The Government tried to put it down in the usual way—police re-inforcements dispersal of assemblies, and shooting at crowds. But the disturbances went on for weeks. As a matter of fact, the Government was not able to put them down at all. They ended only when the strike ended. Bombay might have followed the parallel in Madras with disastrous results, but for Mr. Gandhi's resolute action. As it is, we have good reason to congratulate ourselves on the prompt intrepidity of the Congress workers, and on the notable victory of sane and clean public opinion.

MALABAR SITUATION.

ESCAPE OF "KHILAFAT GOVERNOR"

(Associated Press.)

PALGHAT, Nov. 24.

Seethikoya Thanyal, the Khilafat Governor of Mannarghat is malingering illness and is reported to have bolted. His whereabouts are unknown. Rebels under him seem to have demanded peremptory explanation from him as to why the British guns exploded with deadly effect whereas in early deeds he made them believe they would not explode. Hence his temporary escape. Morals of rebels have thus been broken. News has reached here that a rebel gang tried to ambush our troops near Attapaddy. The military opened fire. Our casualties were nil: the enemy killed eight and as many wounded and one gun captured. Yesterday noon serious news was brought that one thousand rebels were seen collected at a place fourteen miles from Palghat. They were seen also near Elampelussy and Karemba. Mr. Brigstocke, sub-collector, who was camping at Ottapallam hearing a martial law case suspended sittings and returned to Palghat by mail. Many Hindu residents rom Kongadand and other centres near the danger zone evacuated. Military was soon apprised of the fact. An anxious night was passed. Detachment of Indian Auxiliary Force from Podanur arrived at Olavakkod at midnight and more troops will be reaching Palghat to-day. So far situation is kept well in hand. When morning dawned information was received that rebel gang had tracked towards Chernpulacherry side. The total number of refugees in Palghat has come to 4,000.

MULSHI PETA.

MAVLAS UNBENDING.

COMPANY DOWN TOOLS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Nov. 24.

In accordance with the notice given to the Tata Company, the Mavlas of Mulshi Peta began their Satyagraha by stopping the sundry works carried on by the Tata Company in and near their camp. On the approach of the Satyagrahi Mavalas the company workmen downed their tools. Thereupon, Mr. Cameron came to the Mavala leaders and gave an undertaking that he would stop every sort of work in connection with the dam from Paud to Davadi up to 1st. December. Thus not only the work directly connected with the Dam but the sundry work having an indirect connection with the dam are now at a complete standstill. The Mavlas are firm in their resolve.

THE PADROADO.

INDIAN CATHOLICS AND PORTUGUESE PRIESTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

The native Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein accepted the Concordat of 1886 out of deference to the high contracting parties though carried out without regard to their interests, wishes or feelings, and were pleased to notice as some relief that one of its Articles Article VI provided for the establishing of schools, colleges, etc. They were, moreover, given to understand that the Crown of Portugal was giving material help to the Padroado "Missions." Finding that nothing was coming out of Article VI of the Concordat, the people reminded the Bishop specially on occasions of his visits to their parish churches of the prevalence, to an appalling extent, of illiteracy, ignorance, superstition, poverty and the drink evil and prayed that schools etc., might be opened. The Bishop promised to do all this, but the promises never fructified. Criticism found its way to papers and the priests began to play at keeping a school here and a school there. Seeing that there was no improvement and desapairing of their uplift at the hands of the diocesan authorities of Damaun, several representations were addressed to the Pope direct, to His Secretary of State, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See. The representations still continue to be sent. In this, the Catholics of Bassein also took part and joined heartily with the Catholics of Bombay and Salsette in the movement to the effect that either the Padroado should be entirely abolished from these portions of British India or the Concordat modified in order to set the British Catholic subjects of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, free from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Damaun and enable them to go over to the jurisdiction the Archbishop of Bombay. The Catholics of Bassein, seeing their neglected condition and comparing their backwardness with the progress made by other communities, specially by the non-Catholic people, became discontented and attributed their low condition to the neglect and policy of their prelates and priests, which they regarded as extremely reactionary and meant to keep them deliberately in a state of perfect tutelage.

DEPUTATION TO MONSR. PERA.

While in this mood a sudden, and to them an unexpected, demand was made on them for much higher rates in respect of certain ceremonies and services. This aggravated the dissatisfaction. They sent a deputation to the Right Rev. Monsieur L. C. Pera to make a personal representation on the subject not without any hope of obtaining a hearing, though aware of his unsympathetic attitude, uncompromising frame of mind, imperious temper and haughty tone and manners. It appears that Monsignor Pera treated the people's representatives in a manner which added fuel to the fire. It was the last straw that broke the camel's back. The people looked upon the affront given to their deputies as an insult offered to them. They determined, therefore, to put a speedy end to the Padroado and the Bishop of Damaun's jurisdiction. Perhaps, Monsignor Pera had no idea of the extent of the dissatisfaction or feelings that had existed. They had a public general meeting of all the eleven parshes in their Districts at which they passed resolutions expressing the opinion that the Padreado should be abolished and the Bishop of Damaun's jurisdiction should be displaced from Bassein and appointed a Committee of representative and leading parishioners of every parish to carry out the objects of the meeting referred to, which was held on 9th January last. Several meetings of the people and other Committee's have subsequently been held from time to time and representations have been made to the Holy See, the Government of Bombay, the British Ministers at the Vatican and also to the Portuguese Minister for Foreign affairs in pursuance of the resolutions passed in the public general meeting of the 9th January last and in virtue of the authority and power given to the peoples' committee.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

MY INCONSISTENCY.

A correspondent asks some pertinent questions in the following pungent fashion:—

When the Zulus broke out for liberty against the British usurpers, you helped the British in suppressing the so-called rebellion. Is it a rebellion to try to shake off the foreign yoke? Was Jean D'arc a rebel? Was George Washington a rebel? Is De Valera one. You may say that the Zulus had recourse to violence. I then ask, Was the end bad or the means? The latter may have been so but certainly not the former; so you will be kind enough to explain the riddle. In the last war, when the gallant Germans and Austrians were fighting so bravely against a world combination, you raised recruits for the British to fight against the nations, that had done India no harm. Whenever there is a war between the races, one has to hear both parties before coming to a decision either for or against any of them. In the last war we had a one-sided version only and that from a nation certainly not renowned for truthfulness or honesty. You have all along been an advocate of passive resistance and non-violence. Why then did you induce people to take part in a war the merits of which they knew not, and for the aggrandisement of a race so miserably wallowing in the mire of imperialism? You may say you had faith in the British bureaucracy. Is it possible for any person to have faith in an alien people all whose acts have run so glaringly counter to their promises? It cannot have been so with a person of such high attainments as yourself. So you will please answer the second riddle.

There is another point to which I should like to refer. You are an advocate of non-violence. Under the present circumstances we should be strictly non-violent. But when India will be free, should we strictly eschew arms even if a foreign nation invaded us? Would you also boycott railways and telegraphs and steamers even when they will have ceased to promote exports of the products of our soil?

I hear and read many charges of inconsistency about myself. But I do not answer them as they do not affect any one but myself. The questions however raised by the correspondent are of general importance and deserve notice. They are by no means new to me. But I do not remember having answered them in the columns of "Young India."

WHY DID I ASSIST IN WAR?

Not only did I offer my services at the time of the Zulu revolt but before that at the time of the Boer war, and not only did I raise recruits in India during the late war, but I raised an ambulance corps in 1914 in London. If therefore I have sinned, the cup of my sins is full to the brim. I lost no occasion of serving the Government at all times. Two questions presented themselves to me during all those crises. What was my duty as a citizen of the empire as I then believed myself to be, and what was my duty as an out and out believer in the religion of *Ahimsa*—non-violence?

I know now, that I was wrong in thinking that I was a citizen of the empire. But on those four occasions I did honestly believe that in spite of the many disabilities that my country was labouring under, it was making its way towards freedom, and that on the whole the Government from the popular standpoint was not wholly bad and that the British administrators were honest though insular and dense. Holding that view, I set about doing what an ordinary Englishman would do in the circumstances. I was not wise or important enough to take independent action. I had no business to judge or scrutinise ministerial decisions with the solemnity of a tribunal. I did not impute malice to the ministers either at the time of the Boer war, the Zulu revolt or the late war. I did not consider Englishmen nor do I now consider them as particularly bad or worse than other human beings. I considered and still consider them to be as capable of high motives and actions as any other body of men and equally capable of making mistakes. I therefore felt, that I sufficiently discharged my duty as a man and a citizen by offering my humble services to the empire in the hour of its need whether local or general. That is how I would expect every Indian to act by his country under Swaraj. I would be deeply distressed, if on every conceivable occasion every one of us were to be a law unto oneself and to scrutinise in golden scales every action of our future National Assembly. I would surrender my judgment in most matters to national representatives, taking particular care in making my choice of such representatives. I know that in no other manner would a democratic Government be possible for one single day.

The whole situation is now changed for me. My eyes, I fancy, are opened. Experience has made me wiser. I consider the existing system of Government to be wholly bad and requiring special national effort to end or mend it. It does not possess within itself any capacity for self-improvement. That I still believe many English administrators to be honest does not assist me, because I consider them to be as blind and deluded as I was myself. Therefore I can take no pride in calling the empire mine or describing myself as a citizen. On the contrary, I fully realise that I am a pariah untouchable of the empire. I must therefore constantly pray for its radical reconstruction or total destruction, even as a Hindu pariah would be fully justified in so praying about Hinduism or Hindu society.

The next point, that of *Ahimsa*, is more abstruse. My conception of *Ahimsa* impels me always to dissociate myself from almost every one of the activities I am engaged in. My soul refuses to be satisfied so long as it is a helpless witness of a single wrong or a single misery. But it is not possible for me, a weak, frail, miserable being, to mend every wrong or to hold myself free of blame for all the wrong I see. The spirit in me pulls one way, the flesh in me pulls in the opposite direction. There is freedom from the action of these two forces, but that freedom is attainable only by slow and painful stages. I cannot attain freedom by a mechanical refusal to act, but only by intelligent action in a detached manner. This struggle resolves itself to an incessant crucifixion of the flesh so that the spirit may become entirely free.

MORE CASE IN POINT.

I was again an ordinary citizen no wiser than my fellows, myself believing in *Ahimsa* and the rest not believing in it at all but refusing to do their duty of assisting the Government because they were actuated by anger and malice. They were refusing out of their ignorance and weakness. As a fellow worker, it became my duty, to guide them aright. I therefore placed before them their clear duty, explained the doctrine of *Ahimsa* to them and let them make their choice which they did. I do not repent of my action in terms of *Ahimsa*. For under Swaraj too I would not hesitate to advise those who would bear arms to do so and fight for the country.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

That brings to me the second question. Under Swaraj of my dream there is no necessity for arms at all. But I do not expect that dream to materialise in its fulness as a result of the present effort, first because the effort is not directed to that end as an immediate goal and secondly because I do not consider myself advanced enough to be able to prescribe a detailed course of conduct to the nation for such preparation. I am still myself too full of passion and other frailties of human nature to feel the call or the capacity. All I claim for myself is, that I am incessantly trying to overcome every one of my weaknesses. I have attained a great capacity, I believe, for suppressing and curbing my senses, but I have not become incapable of sin, i.e. of being acted upon by my senses. I believe it to be possible for every human being to attain that blessed and indescribable sinless state in which he feels within himself the presence of God to the exclusion of everything else. It is, I must confess, as yet a distant scene. And therefore, it is not possible for me to show the nation a present way to complete non-violence in practice.

RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The question about railways and telegraphs is really too insignificant in relation to the great doctrine I have just discussed. I am not myself banishing the personal use of these conveniences myself. I certainly do not expect the nation to discard their use nor do I expect their disuse under Swaraj. But I do expect the nation under Swaraj not to believe, that these agencies necessarily advance our moral growth or are indispensable for our material progress. I would advise the nation to make a limited use of these agencies and not to be feverishly anxious to connect seven hundred fifty thousand villages of India by telegraph and railway. The nation, when it feels the glow of freedom, will realise that they were needed by our rulers more for our enslavement than for enlightenment. Progress is a lame woman. It can only come hopping. Rou cannot send it by wire or rail.

FALLEN SISTERS.

The reader will be glad to learn that the work of reclaiming the fallen sisters of Barisal has been taken up in right earnest. Dr. Rai writes, saying that many of them have been visited, and spinning is being introduced among them. Jagadish Babu who has been in charge of Babu Ashvinikumar Dutt's school for years has promised to guide the young workers who have undertaken this responsible service. I hope that those who have taken up this much-needed service will not leave it half finished. They must be prepared for disappointments, they must expect slow progress. It is only in such work that is free from excitement or immediate promise of renown that one's love of service for its own sake is tested. I commend the example of Barisal to the other cities also. This purifying work has to be done even after Swaraj. Not every one is qualified for it. Those therefore who feel the call and have the requisite purity should turn their attention to the eradication of this growing vice. The movement naturally has two branches, the reclamation of fallen sisters and the weaning of men from the degrading vice which makes man look upon his sister with lust and tempts him to make her a prey to it. The qualities required for both the branches of work are the same, and the work should be simultaneously done in both the branches if it is to bear fruit.

INFLUENCE OF AN IMPRISONMENT.

In the same letter in which he describes the work among the fallen sisters of Barisal, Dr. Rai writes as follows:—"East Bengal is indebted to Pir Balshah Mian's arrest for the Hindu Muslim unity which is now quite firm and boycott of foreign cloth which is now almost complete among the masses." Evidence of this character is pouring in from every direction. We must not however rest on our oars. There is still much work to be done. Both the unity and the boycott are tender plants requiring protection and careful watering. The Hindu Muslim unity must be sustained by each seeking every occasion to serve the other in a silent unostentatious manner. Boycott of foreign cloth can be perpetuated only by the universal adoption of hand spinning, and every cottage spinning the health-giving music of the wheel. Every group of villages must have an expert who will insist upon the yarn improving in strength, evenness and then fineness. There are enough weavers in India if we can supply them with handspun yarn that can be woven just as well as millspun yarn. This one act will bring down prices of Indian mill-woven cloth as nothing else will.

A MYSTIC'S PRAISE OF SPINNING.

A friend sends me the following from George Macronald's 'The Prince and Curdie' on hand spinning:—

"As he hesitated, he heard the noise of a spinning-wheel. He knew it at once, because his mother's spinning-weel had been his governess long ago, and still taught him things. It was the spinning-weel, that first taught him to make verses, and to sing, and to think whether all was right inside him; or at least it had helped him in all these things. Hence it was no wonder he should know a spinning-wheel when he heard it sing."

THE CHITTAGONG OUTRAGE.

In reply to my wire Prassanna Babu has sent the further details which I give below:—

"Though the people were strictly non-violent and the Gurkhas fell upon them and assaulted them, the bureaucracy have devised noble means of saving their necks by issuing notices under Sec. 144 upon leaders, volunteers, and outsiders indiscriminately, prohibiting them from forming and joining in processions in public streets on the ground that the people who formed the procession on the 20th instant pelted the police and did other violent acts. Such notices were issued on the 27th instant, wherein it is alleged that the Magistrate came to know of the procession and the injuries done to the police by the people only on the 25th from the report of the Police Superintendent.

"They have also managed to institute a false case under Sec. 144 and 147 I. P. Code against Maulvi Mahomed Kajimali, President Khilafat Committee, Sj. Kalishankar Chakravarti the Editor "Jyoti" (the local vernacular daily), Premananda Datta, Shukhendubikas Sen, and Mahomed Sirajulhaque, volunteers yesterday. All the five accused were arrested and except the second and the fifth accused who have come out on bail, the rest have preferred *Hajat*. Premananda Datta was at Dacca on the 20th, still he has been brought on the record as an accused.

"The people are calmly working out Congress programme. Hardly any one is seen in the street with foreign cloth on. We may assure you that the boycott movement is a success here."

This studied attempt to throttle the movement is bound to fail. The non-official commission referred to in the previous notice of the outrage has acted with the greatest promptness and already issued its report, which bears out the facts as stated by the local Congress secretary. The report shows that at least 104 persons were 'hit and wounded.' Among these was a nine year old boy and at least one lady whose protestation that she belonged to the female sex availed nothing. Some of the wounds were of a serious nature.

BRAVE STUDENTS.

Whilst the All-India Congress Committee was in session, the following interesting telegram was received from the brave medical students of Vizagapatam who, it will be remembered, have been dismissed from their college for their effrontery to wear Khadi:—

"Thirty nine medical students Vizagapatam recently dismissed for wearing Khadi caps offer their respectful *Pranams* on eve this eventful Congress Committee session which must decide question of Swaraj by December. Response Mother's call resolved suspend education during period struggle join national service. Therefore organised ourselves into Sevasamiti Ramadandu carrying Swadeshi propaganda to very doors. Been so far self-reliant for funds. Assure you Congress Committee our loyalty our humble services in Swaraj cause. Prepared share hardships future struggle. Awaiting your instructions and help through our President Sundarrao or barrister Prakasham."

I commend this wire to the attention of every student. These young men have shown themselves self-respecting by wearing Khadi caps and bravely suffering for the sake of self-respect, and patriotic by devoting their time to national service. This country is suffering from the chronic disease of slavery. Those who spend themselves in finding and applying the true remedy for that disease become true surgeons and physicians, and when that universal disease is cured, most of the other diseases will disappear without further application, and the country will be better prepared to train medical men and women in order to treat the rest.

FEUDATARY STATES.

The All-India Congress Committee having defined the Congress policy regarding foreign states, the demand was naturally made to define its policy towards our own states. The broad outlines of Congress policy were formulated by the Congress at the Nagpur session, namely of non-intervention in the internal affairs of these states. The states themselves could not wish for anything better or more unequivocal. And the All-India Congress Committee can only define the policy within the four corners of that resolution. Strictly in accord with that resolution, Congress workers have refrained from taking the message of non-co-operation to the states, except its permanent, purifying or economic parts which would hold good even without non-cooperation. These are the drink evil, Swadeshi, Hindu Muslim unity, non-violence and untouchability. The Congress can have nothing but good-will towards these states, so long as their subjects are well treated. And even when they are ill treated, the Congress cannot and will not exercise any pressure or force save that of public opinion. And therefore nationalist organs do not hesitate to discuss, when necessary, in strong language the grievances of the subjects in some of these states. The thoughtless and wanton ill-treatment, for instance, of Sheth Jamnalalji and his party in the confines of Bikaner state whilst they were prosecuting merely their campaign of Swadeshi has justly evoked hostile criticism. The liberal states may therefore look for every encouragement from the Congress, and the reactionary ones at the most fierce criticism of their methods and measures. Moreover the Congress cannot but sympathise with the states in their humiliating plight. The imperial power has used them as pawns in its game of exploitation. They are least able to resist the illegitimate and insidious pressure that is brought to bear upon them from time to time. They must therefore realise that the increase of people's power means decrease of the humiliating influence described by me.

FROM ACROSS THE OCEAN.

How the Karachi prosecutions have been appreciated even beyond the seas will appear from the following cable just received from Mr. Aswat chairman of the Transvaal British Indian Association:

"Convey community's heartiest congratulations families Ali Brothers Dr. Kitchlew and others for the cause of the Motherland. We pray to God to crown the movement with success."

I have only printed one out of many such telegrams or letters received from our countrymen living outside India.

Our countrymen in America too are actively helping th country's cause. Two cablegrams have been received of late from New York. I reporduce the latest:—

"Greetings from one thousand Americans open air meeting. We wish civil disobedience programme success."

To all the young students and others living in the far West I would like to say one word. They would best serve the country by interpreting the movement as it is and in terms of the East instead of seeking to find Western parallels and giving it a Western colour. It is my conviction that in its present form it has no parallel. It is Eastern, better still Indian in conception and peculiarly suited to the Indian soil. It is too early to say how the West with its modern rush will receive it when it has taken deep root enough to spread its branches to the West. As yet it is still in its infancy and often appears in a Western setting. It has unfortunately to be confessed that it still appears and commends itself to many only in its destructive from, Whilst the latter is absolutely essential, it is the constructive which is the permanent and the best part of it. I am painfully conscious of the fact that to many it appears only to be a preparation for violence, whereas non-violence is not only an integral but the only sustaining part of non-cooperation. It is by itelf the largest part of construction. Non-violence at once makes it a religious movement and throws man on God as his only Rock and Refuge. By non-violence the non-cooperator burns his boats and makes steady headway in all weathers. By non-violence the non-cooperator appears before his maker in his nakedness and commands divine help. He may not appear before him with his Bible or the Koran or the Gita in the one hand and his gun in the other. He appears on the contrary with hands folded, a humble suppliant before the great white Throne. Let the young men abroad understand the essential part of the movement and then attempt to interpret it to the West. Help thus intelligently given will, they will find, bear far richer results than what they have achieved already.

NEW FEATURES OF THE CONGRESS.

The ensuing Congress is expected to present several new features. Addresses by distinguished men irrespective of political profession on their special subjects is one. The second is a musical concert in which musicians of all India are invited to take part. It is being arranged by Mr. N. M. Khare of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya. I trust, that there will be a general response from the country. Secretaries of Provincial and District Congress Committees can assist the enterprise. Some artists may not even see the Congress notices. Indian music of the best type is a decaying art for want of encouragement. We little know the wonderful results that the simple musical instruments of India yield. Somehow or other we have come to labour under the delusion that nothing that does not cost much money or does not come from the West has any real art or value in it. To coming concert is intended from the Congress platform to disabuse the popular mind of the fallacy. There will be in connection with the concert an exhibition of Indian musical instruments. I hope that lovers of Indian music will assist Mr. Khare by corresponding with him at the earliest possible time. Needless to say only those who are at the top of the profession should be invited by Congress officials to sent in their names.

THE BAR SINISTER.

I believe in God working through us and for or against individuals and nations as surely as I believe in the sun rising regularly at the appointed hour from day to-day. When therefore I hear that a particular school debars "untouchables" from attendance, a shudder runs through me and I know that we are not yet fit for Swaraj. A letter from the Madras Presidency lies before me, complaining that the head master of a school even instigated his boys against the pending admission of a Panchama boy, I am hoping that such unthinkable prejudice is fast becaming a thing of rare occurrence. I have no mannner of doubt, that if we seem yet to be far from Swaraj, it is because of our weaknesses and our not having carried out the self-imposed conditions, one of the greatest of which is the removal of the bar sinister against one sixth of out countrymen. The Congress workers should realise the necessity of conducting a vigorous campaign against it. It need not in any way interfere with their Swadeshi work, for the simple reason that intensive Swadeshi work itself is one of the most potent influences in favour of our suppressed countrymen. India cannot be self-contained if the message of the spinning wheel does not enter the homes of these the most helpless of our fellow-countrymen. And the message cannot be delivered to them unless we think of them as our blood brothers and sisters requiring all the gentleness and love we can give them.

DERA ISMAILKHAN.

The secretary of the District Congress Committee of Dera Ismailkhan writes, saying that Messrs. Pairakhan, Devidas, Nirmaldas, Kishanchand Bhatia, Haji Ahmed Din, Allah Baksh and Mahomed Ramzan were required to file security because they had repeated the Karachi resolution. They having refused to give security were convicted to two years' simple imprisonment. The secretary adds that the trial was farcical and lasted only two hours. Lala Pairakhan is a member of the All-India Congress Committee. He was for fifteen years in Government service in Baluchistan, but left it after the Jalianwala Bagh massacre and joined the Congress of which he was local secretary when he was arrested. The correspondent says, that these convictions took place before judgment in the Karachi case. What however is more puzzling is, that while those who repeated the resolution at Bombay and led the way are left untouched, those who follow the signatories to the Bombay manifesto have been imprisoned. I congratulate the more fortunate men of Dera Ismailkhan.

THE KORAN TAKEN AWAY.

The secretary of the District Khilafat Committee Mirpurkhas writes to say, that Maulvi Abdul Karim Saheb who was recently convicted and is serving imprisonment in the Hyderabad jail has been deprived of the Koran. Is it because the Maulvi is comparatively unknown that the Koran has been taken away from him and not from the distinguished prisoners of Karachi? It is this kind of thoughtless and unnecessary persecution that breeds ill will which it is difficult to check. No one minds fair fight, but the deprivation of his religious book from a prisoners is the extreme of meanness.

PREJUDICE AND INSOLENCE.

A correspondent from the Tanjore District writes, saying that he and his brother though Brahmans felt that rather than lead a lazy life, they should do some work and they 'turned their hands to the plough.' So they began agriculture. Thereupon their fellow villagers become disgusted and excommunicated them. They however remained firm in their resolve. When the Shankaracharya of Kumbakonam visited their part of the district, they went with their offering which was rejected because they had committed the sin of labouring for their livelihood. My correspondent tells me he is not at all put out by the Shankaracharya's action. I congratulate the brothers on their public spirit. Excommunication from a tyrannical society is indeed a reward of merit and should be welcomed. To say that a Brahman should not touch the plough is a parody of Varnashrama and a prostitution of the meaning of the Bhagavadgita. Surely the qualities predominatly ascribed to the different divisions are not denied to the others. Is bravery to be the prerogative only of the Kshatriya and restraint only of the Brahman? Are Brahmans Kshatriyas and Shudras not to protect the Cow? Can any one remain a Hindu without readiness to die for the Cow? Yet strangely enough, I have a letter from the Madras Presidency seriously telling me, that Cow protection has nothing to do with any but the Vaishyas. When there is so much ignorance combined with insolence, the best thing to do is to incur all risks and pursue the path of reform expecting time to prove the truth of one's position. If we combine love with firmness, we shall disarm all opposition in the end. Reformers may neither relent nor become angry.

KHADI IN THEATRES.

A correspondent suggests, that if all the theatres at Bombay and elsewhere only adopted *Khadi* for their costumes, the use of *Khadi* would become still more fashionable than it is already. The idea is certainly good. But its enforcement largely depends upon the audience. If the spectators were to insist upon *Khadi* dresses, the proprietors will be compelled to adopt them. They have as a rule no taste save what the public imposes upon them. The best way to enforce the adoption of *Khadi* dresses in theatres is for the regular theatre-goers to ask for *Khadi* costumes. They will have to see to it, that no sham *Khadi* creeps in by stealth. For in theatres more than elsewhere truth is likely to be sacrificed to so-called art or taste. The audience, I suppose, will insist on colours and gaudiness. And whilst it is perfectly possible to have a subdued and beautiful blending of colours on *Khadi* and to have a certain amount of ornamentation about it, the thick variety and that is the only thing that requires to be made popular does not lend itself to fantastic combinations without giving rise to positive ugliness. The adoption of *Khadi* on a large scale in theatres therefore means a revolution in public taste and return to simplicity and natural beauty. Our theatres of to-day are no test of national morals or national taste as in other countries. They are an answer to morbid tastes and an unnatural, unassimilable growth in the nation. Any enterprising manager who recognising the progressive improvement in public taste will make radical changes in his scenery and costumes will certainly deserve the thanks of the theatre-going public.

AN INGENIOUS SUGGESTION.

The interest that is being taken in the *Khadi* movement all over India is really remarkable. The suggestion about popularising *Khadi* through the theatres comes from a Poona graduate. A Punjab correspondent bases this upon his experience of the Punjab. The winter in the Punjab is probably the severest in India, and one of the most popular ways adopted to keep up the warmth of the body is by wearing cotton-padded garments and by using cotton-padded blankets. They really give greater warmth to the body even than woollen vests and woolen rugs. But the cotton clothing gets indescribably dirty after a time What the correspondent suggests is that, these garments or the cotton inside them should be renewed every winter. The blankets lend themselves to renewal in the easiest manner. So what he says is that the cotton used for padding should be recarded and spun for manufacturing *Khadi*. The first covers if they are foreign must naturally be destroyed, and one need not go into the merits of destruction for justifying the burning of these things which have gathered dirt in many cases for years. But after the covers are made of *Khadi*, they can be used for summer wear after removing the padding. And for the winter following, according to the correspondent's suggestion, new cotton should be purchased. For an industrious home the suggestion is really fine, and for the poor most economical. For there is no waste and cleanliness is ensured. If poor people will but learn the necessary simple tailoring, they can have warm or cool health-giving clothing from year to year to suit the different seasons without much cost. If the whole thing is managed judiciously, the reader will observe that a family can be clothed and covered by purchasing a certain quantity of cotton from year to year and at the most paying the family weaver for weaving. The cost of carding and spinning and tailoring is saved. These things can be attended to without difficulty during leisure hours and without encroaching upon the hours required for recreation. or, as the late Lord Kelvin used to say of himself, recreation might be had from change of occupation. But I know the Punjabi as well as I know the Gujarati. And I know that he has ample time at his disposal for attending to his sartorial requirements. But to carry out the correspondent's wise suggestion necessitates a transformation in national habits. Who can deny that it is needed if the nation is no longer to live in a penurious state? As Mr. Andrews has very properly pointed out in his two articles, the economics of the torrid Zone cannot be the same as of the temperate. To make India industrialy by concentrating labour in one place is to kill the nation. To make India industrious by providing healthy and necessary supplementary occupation in the cottage is to make India healthy, wealthy and therefore happy and contented.

M. K. G.

TREATMENT TO PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Nov. 24.

At the Behar and Orissa Council to-day a resolution was passed recommending the Government to take early steps to treat all the political prisoners including non-co-operators as similar prisoners were dealt with in England and that pending necessary arrangements facilities in the matter of food, clothing, lodging, interviews and communications given to the European prisoners be extended to such prisoners.

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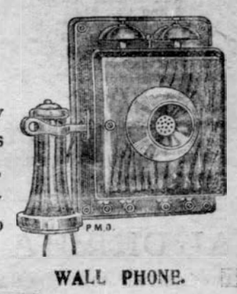

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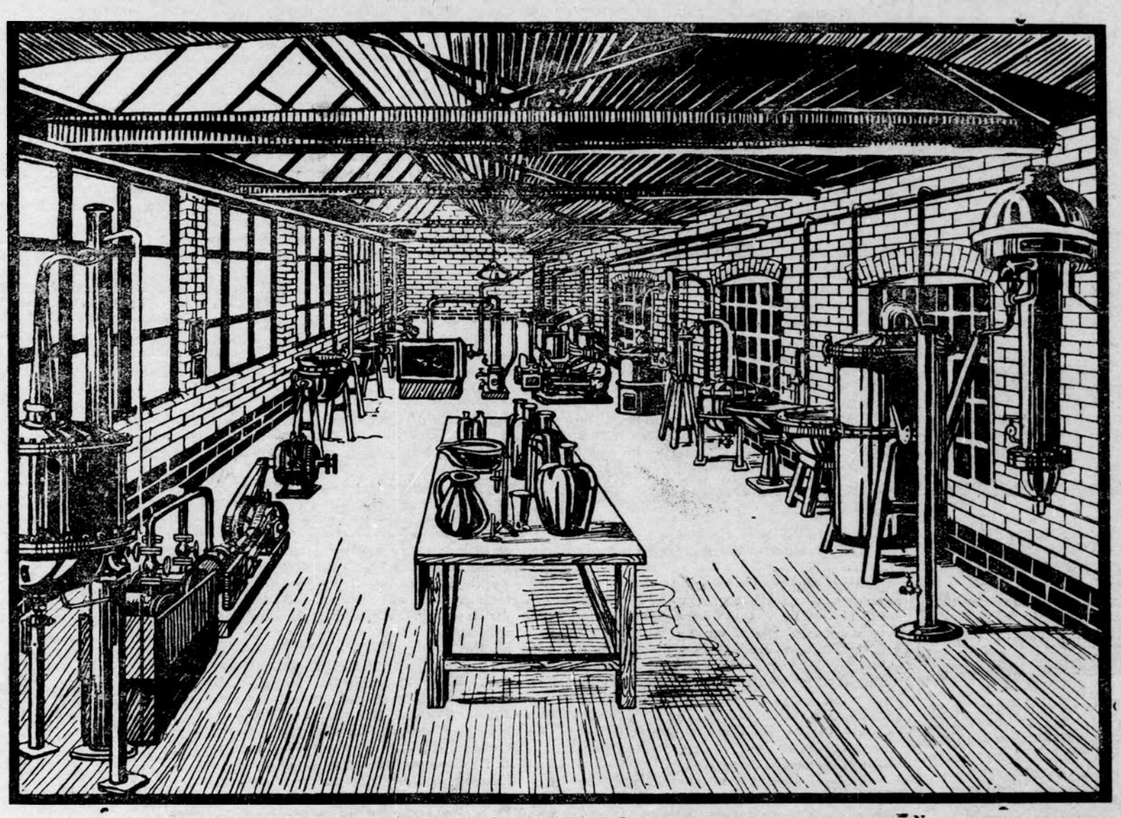

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MRS. BESANT'S LOGIC.

CHARACTERISTICALLY "FEMININE."

The Hindu writes:—"New India's" logic like its facts is a fearful and wonderful thing. Latterly in its insensate hatred of those politicians who refuse to bow down their knees in the Besantine tabernacle it has been persistenly taking up a tone which the most rabid of Anglo-Indian journals might well hesitate to adopt. Its interpretation of co-operation consists in unstinted applause of whatever the Government does in the way of harrying Non Co operators and its enthusiasm for the new era largely translates itself into egging on the Government to continue and intensify the good work. So low has its splenetic jealousy brought it that there is no depth of misrepresentation to which it will not descend and it betrays a readiness to forsake everything that a decent journal's duty to the public stands for, to cast to the winds every principle, in order to satisfy the diseased vanity of a dethroned prophet. One would think that common gratitude, or even the memory of past association in political work, would have made Mrs. Besant hesitate in her campaign of hatred. She has no right to forget how public opinion rallied round her, in spite of the very natural distrust that her antecedents evoked, because it was believed that she was a sincere lover of India and to one who loves India much may be forgiven. Public opinion did not see eye to eye with her in all her wild extravagances or admire in its entirety her raging, tearing propaganda but she acquired the crown of martyrdom by the stupidity of the Pentland Government and her subsequent career has shown that Mrs. Besant's earliest and most constant love has been not India, but Mrs. Besant, and when the public fall away from that allegiance she turned and rent it with a magnificent dis regard of past professions. It is not a picture on which one cares to linger—this cynical exhibition of the clay feet of a once popular idol and we do not suppose the public are as much interested in the views and antics of Mrs. Besant as she no doubt thinks they might be. Her motice is so transparent and it so clearly inspires her argument that often a serious reply to her perpetual hymn of hate is a work of supererogation. In the latest variation of that humn however she so clearly oversteps the bounds of decency that some sort of a mild protest appears to be called for. The peg on which "New India" hangs it latest effort is Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's criticism of the Ministers, the Councillors and the Advocate-General for their support, passive or active, of the policy of repression. In a paragraph purporting to reply to that criticism our contemporary crowds in a surprising amount of malicious inuendo, false suggestions and spurious argument and if the parties whom it purports to defend appreciate the championship, all we can say is that they deserve that infliction. We should like in the first place to correct one small misapprehension which Mrs. Besant, whose memory is a convenient one, falls into. It is not the fact that she was the innocent victim of bureaucratic rancour and there is no justification for her pointing the finger of scorn at latter-day agitators for the violence of their language and to pretend that she was an angel of sweet reasonableness and restrained expression. She spoke and wrote as violently as the most outspoken of present day agitators, though we are open to concede that perhaps she did not speak more strongly than the occasion justified. But if one is considering the expediency or justification of strong language, one cannot forget that there was a war on them that the Punjab and the Khilafat tragedies were yet in the womb of the future. Mrs. Besant may be ashamed of the part she took in the earlier agitation but a grateful public will not allow her to minimise that part. To continue, "New India" thinks the Ministers are entirely powerless where "law and order" are concerned. The question is not one of direct but indirect and moral responsibility. It is well known that the prosecutions are decided upon at the full meeting of the Cabinet where the general policy is discussed. The public will naturally have a legitimate right to complain if it feels that the Ministers have done less than their duty as tribunes of the people. Coming to the Advocate-General, of whom "New India" is not unnaturally a jealous champion, it says his position is purely advisory. That is not an original discovery and the point may be conceded though we wonder what precisely it is intended to prove. Prosecutions have been launched in certain cases on flimsiest grounds. In every case the legal bases of the prosecutors are solely for the Advocate-General to decide and the inference is not unjustified that he has let political prejudices or complaisance to the insistence of higher powers, cloud his legal judgment. If on the other hand flimsy prosecutions have been started against the advice of the Advocate-General the responsibility for the same of the Ministers and the members of the Executive Council a goodly number of whom are lawyers, is all he heavier. Having thus demonstrated its loyalty "New India" proceeds to pulverise Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar for the sins of his ex-advocate generalship. The argument and the charges it makes are so typically feminine in their lack of restraint and their hysterical nature that we shall quote them in their entirety: "Then Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar was Advocate-General, he advised the forfeiture of "New India's" security and actually appeared in Court to support it, though "New India's" articles were not a hundreth part so strong as those prosecuted to-day. We do not know if he advised the internment of Messrs. Wadia and Arundale and of Mrs. Besant, and the rising of the security of "New India" for the second time from Rs. 2,000 to 10,000, so we will not use these against him."

Quite apart from the futility of the "you're another" plane of argument the passage contains charges which are so obviously absurd and so grossly unfair as to call for repudiation. Mr. Srinivasa Iyenger can reply for himself on the charges made, though it is typical of "New India" to make wild charges which he cannot repudiate without a breach of official etiquette but we may at least point out that numerous decisions have established the comprehensive nature of the Press Act and that even the High Courts were powerless to do justice in the face of the letter of the Act. On the charge of general unfriendness and enmity to Mrs. Besant to which her insinuations point we believe it is enough to say that they have as much real foundation as "New India's" statements generally have. We should like to draw attention to one last point, illuminative of our contemporary's moderation of language. It interprets civil disobedience as "open rebellion" which would be grotesque if the motive behind were not so obtrusive. In the circumstances one hesitates to accept the claim that Mrs. Besant's writings have always been of the moderate, restrained order. They have only changed their objective, not their character. Mrs. Besant has always been excessive and will we fear remain so.

PRINCE AT UDIPUR

OVATION EN ROUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

UDAIPUR, Nov. 25.

H. R H. the Prince of Wales arrived this morning at Udaipur and received an enthusiastic reception. The station was gaily decorated and a large crowd greeted His Royal Highness. At the station the Prince was received by the Maharaj Kumar, Resident, the Agent of Rajputana and high state officials. A royal salute was fired by the State Artillery. After inspection of the guard of honour and presentation of officials, the Prince drove in procession to the Residency. Cheering crowd en route gave him tremendous ovation.

ALLAHABAD NON-CO-OPERATOR SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

The Joint Magistrate of Fyzabad has sentenced Devanandin Singh of the Gandhi Ashram under section 108 Cr. P. C. to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Babu Murli Manohar, President of the District Congress Committee Balba, has been sentenced under the same section to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

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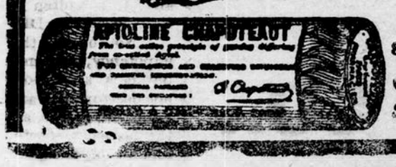

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SENSATIONAL REVIEW

BY THE PRESS

"To make gold," says Le Figaro, a French journa of world-wide reputation, and find out the secret of everlast ing youth; such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second. What are, then, the chief qualities of youth? Strength and health. To remain, in spite of the weight of years, well and robust, is not that eterna! youth? Judge, therefore, of the sensation created by Dr. Brown Sequard's famous discovery."

Following out the eminent professor's theories a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners, has prepared the Elixir bearing his name Elixir Godineau, the effects of which are surprising.

The great paper *Le Temps* of Paris is not less emphatic in its praise of the Elixir:—"The Elixir Godineau is now constantly talked of by the press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country; it is a first class, strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power."

The same sentiments have been echoed by *L' Echo de Paris*:—"The great succes of the Elixir Godineau increased from day to day, and is fully justified. This powerful specific restores health and vigour every day to numberless invalids whose cure was despaired of"

L' Erenement, an eminent paper, is not slow to follow in the wake of this universal praise:—"The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the highmettled spiritness of a youth of twenty year of age is restored by the Elixir Godineau, one of the valuable conquests of modern science. The effects of this marvellous philtre are not limited to this; chlorosis, anemia paralysis, etc., disappear as by enchantment through using this Elixir, and cures in great numbers are an everyday occurrence."

La France Moderne, speaks in a similar strain:—"Medical science makes every day new and important progress. After the cure, of man, his regeneration has now been discovered. The fountain of youth is no longer a fable, thanks to the Elixir Godineau. Life is given a stronger basis, is prolonged. Youth is restored and lasts much longer, for, it is a fact, that, cheerfulness and beauty, those two seductive qualities, are the result of bodily strength and perfect working of the whole organic system. Is it not marvellous that a chemist, from the depth of his laboratory, should thus offer to the world long life, long youth and long cheerness?"

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WHAT DO THE DOCTORS SAY?

Experiments show that the ovaric, or spermatic cells, which compose the Elixir Godineau produce notable modifications in the whole being very rapidly, almost in a few hours. Through prolific action of the cells, an enormous afflux of new anatomical elements is brought into play. Sudden and intense irruptions of new cells appears, not only in one part, but in the whole of the organic system, by means of diffusion of the therapeutic agent. The afflux of embrionate elements being enormous they appear in the lungs, the liver, the muscles, the cellular tissues, and whichever the affected organ may be; battle rages between these new elements and the bacilli, in order that the latter may be absorbed and destroyed, then the morbid tissue is slowly re-absorbed and disappear, the young cells, on the contrary, prosper with wonderful activity, and soon form into new tissues.

No disease or affection exists for which the Elixir Godineau may not be prescribed; in all cases of affections tending to diminish the powers of nutrition, diabetes, obesity, chronic rheumatism, and even in long protracted convalescence, it has produced marvellous results. The only wish, then, that can be expressed, is, that this new remedy should make rapid strides and come into every day use.

DR. PAUL BLYTTE. (*Journal de la Sante*)

Returning to scientific considerations, we say that the Elixir Godineau is recommended and prescribed by the French and foreign medical authorities of highest repute: this life specific has never failed and has never disturbed the organic system.

All of these admit having prescribed it with success *in lympathic cases to women suffering from anæmia, exhausted by hæmorrhage or after laborious confinement, to old enfeebled people, to persons suffering from fevers caught in hot climates, from tropical anæmia, from disease of the spinal marrow, from partial paralysis, and senile softening of the brain.* DR. JULES LAFAGE,
Laureate of the Paris Medical University, etc., etc.

We cannot too highly recommend the use of the Elixir Godineau in treatment against influenza; the only way of escaping from influenza is to remain in a perfect state of health and to offer sufficient resistance against this sad affection.

One of the uses, much neglected however, of the Elixir Godineau, and yet one of the most practical is the taking of the Elixir during the weaning period. How difficult it is to go through this period without accident is well known, particularly for weak and sickly children The Elixir Godineau given in doses of from one to two tea-spoonsful a day, facilitates the transition from exclusively liquid to solid food, transition, which ordinarily taking place abruptly, is often most dangerous to children.

DR. BERNAIN. (*Journal de la Sante*)

Not only is the Elixir Godineau all powerful against impotency, barrenness, chlorosis, and menstrual disorders, but it is also a sovereign cure for consumption, if it does not destroy the bacilli of tuberculosis it increases the individual resistance, arrests the progress of the evil, repairs the breaches effected, for it is an essential element of reparation; it supplies in abundance new cells intended to form fresh pulmonary tissue in place of those wasted away by tuberculosis having become cavernous and honey-combed through disease.

DR. ALBERT. (*Journal de la Sante*)

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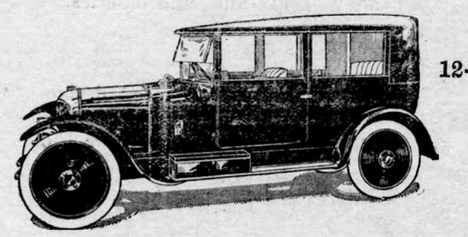

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